

THE ATHENÆUM

Journal of English and Foreign Literature, Science, the Fine Arts, Music and the Drama.

No. 3799.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 18, 1900.

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OCTOBER 2, 3, 4, AND 5, 1900.
PRINCIPAL VOCALISTS:
Mesdames ALBANI, ESTHER PALISSER, EVANGELINE FLORENCE, MARIE BREMA, ADA CROSSLEY, and CLARA BUTT.
Messieurs EDWARD LLOYD (his last Festival appearance), BEN DAVIES, WILLIAM GREEN, ANDREW BLACK, DAVID BISPHAM, and FLUNKENT GREENE.
TUESDAY MORNING.
'ELIJAH.'
TUESDAY EVENING.
SCHUMANN'S 'GENOVEVA' OVERTURE.
SIR HUBERT PARRY'S 'DE PROFUNDIS.'
MOZART'S SYMPHONY IN C. 'JUPITER.'
TSCHAIKOWSKY'S 'ROMEO AND JULIET' OVERTURE.
WAGNER'S 'TANNHAUSER' OVERTURE.
WEDNESDAY MORNING.
Mr. EDWARD ELGAR'S New Work, 'DREAM OF GERONTIUS' (composed expressly for this Festival).
SCHUBERT'S UNFINISHED SYMPHONY.
SELECTION FROM HANDEL'S 'ISRAEL IN EGYPT.'
WEDNESDAY EVENING.
Mr. S. COLERIDGE-TAYLOR'S SCENES FROM LONGFELLOW'S 'SONG OF HIAWATHA.'
THURSDAY MORNING.
BACH'S 'ST. MATTHEW PASSION.'
THURSDAY EVENING.
DYORAK'S 'SPECTRE'S BRIDE.'
BERLIOZ'S 'KING LEAR' OVERTURE.
GLAZUNOV'S SIXTH SYMPHONY.
FRIDAY MORNING.
BRAHMS'S 'REQUIEM.'
BYRD'S 'MASS.'
WAGNER'S 'PARSIFAL' VORSPIEL.
BEETHOVEN'S SEVENTH SYMPHONY.
FRIDAY EVENING.
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Conductor—Dr. HANS RICHTER.

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Detailed Programmes may be obtained post free on application to WALTER CHARLTON, Secretary.
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CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.—FORTH-COMING EXAMINATION.—DRAUGHTSMAN in the HYDROGRAPHICAL DEPARTMENT of the ADMIRALTY (17-25), SEPTEMBER 6. The date specified is the latest at which applications can be received.—They must be made on forms to be obtained, with particulars, from the SECRETARY, Civil Service Commission, London, S.W.

NAVAL ESTABLISHMENTS.—ASSISTANT in the NAUTICAL ALMANAC OFFICE of the ADMIRALTY (18-25), SEPTEMBER 12.—FORTH-COMING EXAMINATION.—The date specified is the latest at which applications can be received. They must be made on forms to be obtained, with particulars, from the SECRETARY, Civil Service Commission, London, S.W.

TECHNICAL INSTITUTE, LEYTON, N.E.

The Committee require, in SEPTEMBER, the services of an ASSISTANT ART MASTER, qualified to take the Art Work required in a School of Science, and to assist in the School of Art. Must be a good Teacher and Disciplinarian. Salary 50l. rising to 120l. per annum.—For particulars of duties and forms of application send stamped addressed envelope to the PRINCIPAL.

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Applications to be sent in not later than NOVEMBER 1 next to ALLAN MACFADYEN, M.D., Secretary to the Governing Body.
Chelsea Gardens, London, S.W.

UNIVERSITY of ST. ANDREWS.

Applications are invited for the post of ASSISTANT to the PROFESSOR of ENGLISH LITERATURE. The appointment will be held for One Year, and the person elected must be prepared, if required, to undertake the Teaching of German in the University.—Further particulars regarding the appointment may be obtained from the Rev. Prof. ALEXANDER LAWSON, M.A. B.D., Manse of Greenlaw, Berwickshire, to whom Candidates are requested to send their applications, accompanied by testimonials, not later than MONDAY, the 5th instant, August, 1900.
JOHN K. WILLIAMS, Secretary.

HARTLEY COLLEGE, SOUTHAMPTON.

The Hartley Council invite applications for the appointments of PRINCIPAL of the COLLEGE and of PROFESSOR of PHYSICS. Salary 100l. per annum for each appointment.
Candidates shall have the right of also applying for one or both appointments, and the salary offered for the dual appointment is 300l. per annum, with prospect of increase.
Candidates must be Graduates of some University of the United Kingdom.
Duties will commence on SEPTEMBER 27, 1900, or as soon as possible after that date.
Applications, giving particulars of training, qualifications, and experience, with copies of testimonials, must be received on or before SATURDAY, September 1, 1900.
Twenty printed copies of each application (with not more than six recent testimonials) will be required.
Further particulars relative to the duties and conditions of appointment may be obtained on application to the undersigned.
The Council reserve to themselves the power of appointing any duly qualified member of the present staff to the post of Principal.
For the information of Candidates the Council desire to say emphatically they have not in any way bound themselves to any Member of the present Staff.
D. KIDDLIE, Clerk of the Council.

GEORGE HERIOT'S TRUST. HERIOT WATT COLLEGE.

The Governors are prepared to receive applications for the Office of PRINCIPAL of the HERIOT WATT COLLEGE, EDINBURGH.
The College exists for the purpose of providing Technical and General Education for the Industrial Classes, and the Principal to be appointed shall devote his whole time to the duties of the Office.
Subject to the approval of the Governors, the Principal shall exercise a general supervision over the teaching in the College, and shall have under his control the arrangements and hours of Classes, and generally the whole organization, discipline, and management of the College.
A copy of the Calendar, which gives full particulars of the various Classes, will be supplied on application.
The Principal must be a Graduate of some University of the United Kingdom.
Salary 750l. per annum.
Applications, with thirty copies of testimonials, limited to fifteen in number, to be lodged with the undersigned on or before SEPTEMBER 1 NEXT.
PETER MACNAUGHTON, S.S.C., Clerk to the Governors.
20, York Place, Edinburgh, July 27, 1900.

UNIVERSITY of GLASGOW.

ADDITIONAL EXAMINERSHIPS.
The University Court of the University of Glasgow will shortly proceed to appoint the following ADDITIONAL EXAMINERS:—
(a) Examiners for Degrees in Arts, viz. Four Examiners (1) in Moral Philosophy and Logic; (2) in English; (3) in Education; and (4) in History.
The appointment in each case will be for Three Years from January 1 next at the following annual salaries, viz. Moral Philosophy and Logic, 50l.; English, 30l.; Education, 100l. 10s.; and History, 20l.
(b) Examiners for the Preliminary Examinations, viz. Two Examiners (1) in Mathematics and (2) in Classics.
The appointment in each case will be for a period not exceeding Three Years as from February 1 next, at the following annual salaries, viz. Mathematics, 42l. and Classics, 70l.
Candidates for the above should lodge twenty copies of their applications, accompanied by testimonials with the undersigned, on SEPTEMBER 12, 1900.
ALAN E. CLAPPERTON, Secretary of the Glasgow University Court.
91, West Regent Street, Glasgow

FRANCE.—The ATHENÆUM can be obtained at the following Railway Stations in France:—

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And at the GALIGNANI LIBRARY, 224, Rue de Rivoli, Paris.

INFORMATION respecting WORKS by Mr. RUSKIN and others, published by Mr. ALLEN, of 156, Charing Cross Road, W.C., will be found on p. 232 of this paper.

J. G. CHANCELLOR, M.A. (First Class, Classical Tripos), late Fellow of Clare College, Cambridge, PREPARED PUPILS for the UNIVERSITIES and all PRELIMINARY EXAMINATIONS, at his Residence, Cross Deep, Twickenham, Middlesex, a fine old house beautifully and healthily situated on the Thames. Excellent references.

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UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON.—THIRTIETH SESSION of the FACULTIES of ARTS and LAWS and of SCIENCE (including the Indian School and the Departments of Applied Science) BEGINS on OCTOBER 2, 1900. Introductory Lecture, at 3 p.m. on OCTOBER 2, by Prof. OLIVER, D.Sc.
Students of both sexes are admitted. There is no Entrance Examination.
The SESSION of the FACULTY of MEDICINE COMMENCES on OCTOBER 1. Introductory Lecture, at 4 p.m., by Prof. G. VIVIAN POORE, M.D.
Prospectuses and regulations relating to Scholarships, &c. (value 2,000l.), may be obtained from the College, Gower Street, W.C.
The ROYAL SCHOOL OF MINING BEGINS on SEPTEMBER 17.
The College is close to the Gower Street Station.

VICTORIA UNIVERSITY. THE YORKSHIRE COLLEGE, LEEDS.

The TWENTY-SEVENTH SESSION of the DEPARTMENT of SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY, ARTS, and LAWS, and the SEVENTEENTH SESSION of the SCHOOL of MEDICINE, will BEGIN on OCTOBER 2, 1900.
The Classes prepare for the following Professions:—Chemistry, Civil, Mechanical, Electrical, and Sanitary Engineering, Mining, Textile Industries, Dyeing, Art, Leather Manufacture, Agriculture, School Teaching, Law, Medicine, and Surgery.
University Degrees are conferred in the Faculties of Arts, Science, Law, Medicine, and Surgery.
Lyddon Hall has been established for Students' residence.
Prospectus of any of the above may be had from the REGISTRAR of the COLLEGE.

UNIVERSITY of ST. ANDREWS.

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OPENING OF SESSION 1900-1901.
UNITED COLLEGE.
(ARTS, SCIENCE, AND MEDICINE.)

This College will be formally OPENED on TUESDAY, October 9, and the WINTER SESSION will BEGIN on WEDNESDAY, October 10.
The PRELIMINARY EXAMINATIONS, with which the Examinations for Bursaries are combined, will COMMENCE on SEPTEMBER 28. Schedules of admission will be supplied by the Secretary up to September 14.
There are Fifty-two Bursaries vacant (Three of which are open to Second Year Students and One to Fourth Year Students only), ranging in value from 40l. to 100l. of these Thirty-six are tenable by Men only, Fourteen (restricted to Students who intend to enter the Medical Profession) by Women only, and Two Bursaries of the value of 30l. each the first year of tenure and 40l. the second year, by either Men or Women.
Grants, not exceeding 20l. each, may be assigned to Students (Men or Women) during their Fourth Year who wish to take a Degree with Honours.
In the course of the Session Nine Scholarships will be competed for, Five of which are open to both sexes. They range in value from 80l. to 50l.

ST. MARY'S COLLEGE.

(DIVINITY.)
This College will be OPENED on TUESDAY, October 23. The EXAMINATIONS for BURSARIES will be held on OCTOBER 19 and 20. Intimation of Candidature is not necessary. There are Nine Competitive Bursaries vacant, ranging in value from 40l. to 60l. At the close of the Session One Scholarship of 50l., One of 20l., and One of 14l., will be open to competition.
The Classes in the University are open to Students of both sexes, and include Latin, Greek, English, French, Hebrew, Syriac, Sanskrit, and Comparative Philology, Modern Greek, Logic and Metaphysics, Moral Philosophy, Political Philosophy, Political Economy, Education, Mathematics, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Zoology, Botany, Agriculture and Rural Economy, History, Ancient History, Physiology, Anatomy, Systematic Theology, Biblical Criticism and Church History.
Specimen Examination Papers and full particulars respecting the Courses of Instruction, Fees, Examinations for Degrees, &c., will be found in the CALENDAR of the UNIVERSITY, published by Messrs. William Blackwood & Sons, 45, George Street, Edinburgh, price 2s. 6d.; by post, 2s. 10d.
A General Prospectus for the coming Winter Session, as well as detailed information regarding any Department of the University, may be obtained on application to JOHN E. WILLIAMS, Secretary.
University of St. Andrews, August, 1900.

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The operations of the Institution and the benefits they secure can be seen at a glance on page 21 of the Report.

Booksellers and their Assistants in London or suburbs may become members under any of the Scales of Payment—A, B, or C.

Under the New Scale C a young man or woman not over 18 years of age may now become a member for the yearly subscription of 13s. 11d. The Directors urgently appeal to every Principal and Assistant in the trade to help in making known the useful work of the Institution.

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UNIVERSITY of ABERDEEN.

FACULTY OF MEDICINE.

WINTER SESSION, 1900-1901.

The WINTER SESSION COMMENCES on TUESDAY, October 16, 1900. The Preliminary Examination will commence on September 29.

The Degrees in Medicine granted by the University are—Bachelor of Medicine (M.B.), Bachelor of Surgery (Ch.B.), Doctor of Medicine (M.D.), Master of Surgery (Ch.M.). They are conferred only after Examination, and only on Students of the University. A Diploma in Public Health is conferred, after Examination, on Graduates in Medicine of any University in the United Kingdom.

The total cost for the whole Curriculum, including Hospital Fees and Fees for the Degrees of M.B. and Ch.B., is usually about 120l. Bursaries, Scholarships, Fellowships, and Prizes, to the number of Fifty, and of the aggregate annual value of 1,181l. are open to competition in this Faculty.

A Prospectus of the Classes, Fees, &c., may be had free on application to the SECRETARY of the MEDICAL FACULTY.

The University also grants the following Degrees in Arts, Science, Divinity, and Law—In Arts—Doctor of Letters, Doctor of Philosophy, and Master of Arts; in Science—Doctor of Science, Bachelor of Science (in Pure Science and in Agriculture); in Divinity—Doctor of Divinity (Honorary) and Bachelor of Divinity; in Law—Doctor of Laws (Honorary) and Bachelor of Law (B.L.).

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Fee for the whole Course, 21l. or 18l. 18s. to Students of the Hospital or Single Subjects may be taken.

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For further particulars apply to the WARDEN of the COLLEGE, St. Bartholomew's Hospital, London, E.C.

A Handbook forwarded on application.

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Four Scholarships and One Exhibition, worth 150l., 75l., 75l., 50l., and 20l. each, tenable for One Year, will be competed for on September 23, 1900—viz., Two Senior Open Scholarships, and Two Junior Open Scholarships. The best candidates (if of sufficient merit) in not more than Three nor fewer than Two of the following—Chemistry, Physics, Zoology, Botany, Physiology, Anatomy.

Candidates for these Scholarships must be under Twenty-five years of age, and must not have entered to the Medical and Surgical Practice of any London Medical School.

One Junior Open Scholarship in Science, value 150l., and One Preliminary Scientific Exhibition, value 50l., will be awarded to the best Candidates under Twenty-one years of age (if of sufficient merit) in not fewer than Three of the following—Botany, Zoology, Physiology, Physics, and Chemistry.

The Jefferson Exhibition (value 20l.) will be competed for at the same time. The subjects of examination are Latin, Mathematics, and any one of the Three following Languages—Greek, French, and German. The Classical subjects are those of the London University Matriculation Examination of June, 1900.

The successful Candidates in all these Scholarships will be required to enter to the full Course at St. Bartholomew's Hospital in the October succeeding the Examination.

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The Campaign of 1815: Ligny; Quatre-Bras; Waterloo. By William O'Connor Morris. (Grant Richards.)

1815: Waterloo. By Henry Houssaye. Translated with the Author's Permission from the thirty-first French Edition by Arthur Émile Mann, and edited by A. Euan-Smith. (Black.)

It seems as if we were never to see the last of new accounts of the epoch-marking campaign of 1815. Very few new facts have lately been brought forward, and virtually all works on the subject are mere criticisms. Mr. O'Connor Morris is well known as a writer on military subjects. Able, however, as he naturally is from his legal training in weighing evidence, he is handicapped by the fact that he has no practical training in, nor even a theoretical knowledge of, military matters such as Mr. Spenser Wilkinson, for instance, possesses. Hence his opinion as to the difficulties of some movements, the comparative value of formations, and the rate of marching under certain conditions are liable to error. This, to be sure, by no means diminishes his self-confidence or his readiness to censure military authors on military topics, such, for instance, as the late Col. C. C. Chesney or Col. Charras. Of the former he writes with contempt, though to our own knowledge Col. Chesney verified his account of the Prussian march from Wavre on the 18th by walking over the ground himself. Indeed, we believe that he carefully examined the whole theatre of operations. Col. Charras, though he constantly and deservedly praises him, Mr. Morris frequently reminds the reader, was extremely hostile to Napoleon. Every one, indeed, who expresses an opinion adverse in any respect to that great, most unprincipled, ungenerous, and untruthful genius, is straightway condemned by Mr. O'Connor Morris, who cannot suffer any stain to rest on the memory of his idol, and is ever ready to offer up reputations at his shrine. On the other hand, the author, like Lord Wolseley's school,

is always kind when he deals with the Duke of Wellington. It must be admitted that the Duke did make several mistakes in the campaign, but so also did Napoleon, and both were ill served by their staffs. Wellington and Blücher scattered their forces most imprudently before the Emperor's advance; the former clung with tenacity to the idea that his adversary would try to turn the right of the allies, though obviously the proper movement was that which actually took place, *i.e.*, one calculated to separate instead of forcing them to combine. To this conviction we owe it that the Duke kept so many men unoccupied at Hal on the 18th. Nor was it only the placing this large detachment there which was a fault. Wellington must have realized as early as 10 A.M. that the whole French army was in front of him. One would have thought, therefore, that he would have sent an order to General Colville desiring him, if there were no signs of a French advance in his direction, to march to Waterloo at once. Such an order could have been obeyed so that at 4 or 5 P.M. at the latest the force in question could have been on the field of battle, Hal being only about seven or eight miles from the centre of the position. It is extraordinary that when he was hard pressed he did not make use of this strong detachment, if only by causing it to make a demonstration against the extreme French left. There is one explanation—though not a justification—of Wellington's conduct in this particular. He, if badly beaten and compelled to retreat, would have fallen back on his base, Ostend, *via* Hal, and Colville and Prince Frederic of Orange were there posted so as to facilitate this movement.

Mr. O'Connor Morris also finds fault with Wellington for not having more strongly occupied La Haye Sainte. It is a question whether it was desirable to lock up a large garrison in an advanced post liable to be surrounded and masked. At all events, there is no doubt that it ought to have been better prepared for defence by the British engineers. The Duke admitted that such was the case, but took the blame on himself, remarking, "One cannot think of everything." Another mistake was that Bylandt's Dutch-Belgians were needlessly exposed on the front of the position, when they might have been just as useful if placed under cover behind the crest. Before leaving this matter we may mention that the high road from Charleroi to Brussels was not obstructed at La Haye Sainte by strong stockades, as Mr. O'Connor Morris states, but by a flimsy abattis, which soon practically disappeared.

Some space is devoted to a consideration of the Emperor's state of health. There is no doubt that he suffered greatly, and only occasionally did his complication of complaints allow his brain to have full play, and permit of his carrying out his conceptions with energy. At the same time he had reason in good truth this time to complain of his lieutenants. Grouchy, had he acted with vigour and promptness, ought to have hampered, if not frustrated, the advance of the Prussians from Wavre to the battlefield, and he undeniably showed himself wanting alike in initiative, activity, and firmness. Had he been more capable he would have gathered

information by nightfall on the 17th of the direction of the Prussian retreat, and have crossed the Dyle early on the 18th, so as to place himself on the flank of Bulow. Soult was likewise an indifferent chief of the staff. Ney, both at Quatre Bras and Waterloo, disobeyed orders, and at Quatre Bras showed himself wanting in energy. Many of the principal generals hated each other, and there was no proper spirit of discipline amongst them. D'Erlon, by not continuing to obey the Emperor's orders that he should fall on Blücher's right flank or rear, diminished the consequences of the victory of Ligny. The Emperor himself, however, must bear much of the blame for the mistakes and shortcomings of the campaign. The field of battle at Waterloo, for instance, was restricted in area, yet Napoleon allowed, under his very eyes, Reille to waste his army corps by a serious attack on, instead of a strong demonstration against, Hougomont. Ney's want of energy at Quatre Bras was scarcely more mischievous than his foolish, badly managed cavalry attacks on the position between the Brussels high road and the heights above Hougomont, the attacks being, moreover, premature. While in this connexion, however, we would point out that the author is incorrect when he writes, "The French squadrons trampled down in their repeated charges hundreds of men caught in the act of forming square." They may have trampled down a few belated skirmishers, but that is all that they accomplished.

Mr. O'Connor Morris corrects a misconception with respect to the severity of the pursuit of the French after dark on the 18th. Gneisenau was entrusted with it, but his men were pretty well worn out by marching and fighting, and the author truly says:—

"But a considerable part of the centre had escaped, and the corps of Reille and the remains of the beaten cavalry had made their way from the field with comparatively little loss. No attempt, however, was made to rally these men; the armed multitude rolled, like an affrighted herd, onwards, the Prussian sabre and bayonet making havoc among many victims. The pursuit of Gneisenau, however, was not fierce or rapid; the troops of Pirch and Zieten, completely worn out, halted only one or two miles from the field; those of Bulow advanced only four or five; the fugitive host was literally hunted down by a few thousand horsemen, a significant proof of the completeness of the rout. A stand might have been easily made at Genappe; but a few barricades that had been hastily thrown up were abandoned when the enemy's trumpets were heard; the terror-stricken masses crowded into the narrow streets of the town, forgetting the fords of the Dyle hard by; pent up and huddled together, they fought savagely to get through, and time was lost before they continued their flight. Many were captured, and many wounded or slain; but though the Prussians showed little mercy, the tales of butchery and massacre laid to their charge are probably the exaggerations of hatred and fear. The legend that Duhesme, the commander of the Young Guard, a veteran, with the scars of more than twenty years, was immolated in cold blood is happily untrue; he died of his wounds tended by Blücher's own physician. Larrey, too, the well-known Surgeon-General of Napoleon's armies, was saved by the intercession of a brother surgeon; he had been mistaken for his master, and was about being shot by a Prussian officer furious that he had missed the great prize."

A proof that the pursuit was not energetic is afforded by the fact that no eagles were taken in the flight. One or two good skeleton maps and a plan of the battlefield increase the value of this book, and there is a copious index. Altogether, as a narrative, the book is not without considerable merit, though a lawyer must not be accepted as an authority without appeal when he undertakes to criticize military operations.

We gave a brief notice of M. Houssaye's volume when it appeared in Paris. He had the advantage of having behind him not only an army of chroniclers, but also a host of critics, and we give him credit for an honest desire to ascertain the truth about the controversial matters which abound. At the same time his bias is so anti-English that his judgment is at times affected. It is impossible within the limits of a review in a newspaper to deal with all the controversial matters; we propose, therefore, to confine ourselves to a few. M. Houssaye says of Kellermann's charge at Quatre Bras with Guiton's brigade of Cuirassiers:—

"The 69th Regiment, posted in the first line between Bossu and the road, only fired when the French were within thirty paces. The Cuirassiers dashed through the hail of bullets, and through the smoke like lightning through a cloud. They swept down on the 69th, broke through, trampling down its ranks, and seized its standard. They then charged the square of the 30th and overthrew the 33rd."

A little further on he says that the Cuirassiers fled eventually, "carrying off with them as a trophy the standard of the English 69th."

This account does not tally in some respects with the statement of Sir Colin Halkett, commanding the brigade charged by the Cuirassiers on this occasion. Sir Colin Halkett ('Waterloo Letters') relates how that, anticipating a charge of cavalry, he ordered the 69th to form square, but that "an officer high in rank"—the Prince of Orange—came up and directed that the regiment should be deployed, though the square had been partially formed. During the deployment the cavalry rode through the 69th:—

"One of the colours of the regiment never appeared again after the breaking up of the 69th Regiment by the charge. I can, I think, say with truth, although the colour was never seen or heard of, that it did not fall into the enemy's hands, which, of course, is satisfactory."

The editor of 'Waterloo Letters,' however, says in a marginal note, "This is an error; the colour of the 69th was taken by Cuirassier Lami of the 8th Regiment." Sir Evelyn Wood, in 'Cavalry in the Waterloo Campaign,' gives the name of the Cuirassier as Henry. It is true that the two regiments of Cuirassiers led by Kellermann charged the square of the 30th, but M. Houssaye forgets to add that they were beaten off by it. With respect to the assertion that the Cuirassiers overthrew the 33rd, the facts are these. The 33rd Regiment had, when in square, been fired into heavily by two French batteries inside the wood at case-shot distance. By this fire it had lost several of its senior officers, and had become somewhat unsteady. Deployed into line, it was advancing in that formation, when the Cuirassiers came into view, and, declining the combat, it broke up and took refuge in

the wood. The Cuirassiers, however, can scarcely be said, strictly speaking, to have ridden down the 33rd. M. Houssaye, in dealing with the action of the French cavalry, sacrifices truth to effect, for he writes of the Cuirassiers that the front rank had their lances lowered, while the others "flourished their flashing spears." The Cuirassiers carried no lances.

In describing the retreat of the British army to Waterloo on June 17th, M. Houssaye indulges in effective, but inaccurate rhetoric. "The pursuit was carried out at the pace of 'a fox hunt,' as Capt. Mercer terms it." The British cavalry are represented as flying for their lives, urged by Lord Uxbridge to "gallop or you will be taken." M. Houssaye likewise states that "the English rearguard fled in the greatest disorder."

All the testimony of those who took part in the retreat clearly proves that it was *not* made "in the greatest disorder." Lord Uxbridge may have called out "Faster, faster," to an isolated and belated troop, but the feeling of the force was that they had rather to check the pursuers than save their own skins. Lord Uxbridge himself says that it was "the prettiest field-day of cavalry and horse artillery that I ever witnessed."

The much-vexed question as to whether Grouchy was to blame for failing to take part in the battle of Waterloo is discussed at length by M. Houssaye. He, however, throws little or no new light on the matter. With respect to Waterloo itself the author is fairly accurate on the whole, but here and there his accounts seem incorrect. M. Houssaye, in his notes, strongly contests the claim of General William Halkett, who commanded the Hanoverian brigade at Waterloo. Halkett, writing in 1837, positively asserted that he, with his own hand, captured a general officer commanding a body of the Imperial Guard. This officer, who called out that he would surrender when Halkett raised his sword to cut him down, was, so Halkett declares, Cambronne. M. Houssaye says that the general captured by Halkett could not have been Cambronne, seeing that the latter was stretched unconscious on the ground. This is Cambronne's own account, and also that of General Petit. According to the author, Cambronne was not veracious, and if it was not Cambronne who was captured at the commencement of the French retreat, who was the general taken prisoner? The number of general officers belonging to the Guard on that part of the field and at that hour must have been very limited, probably not more than half a dozen at the outside. The point is by no means at all important, and yet it may serve as a measure of M. Houssaye's accuracy in minor matters of detail.

The History of the Parish of Preston. By Henry Fishwick, F.S.A. (Stock.)

COL. FISHWICK has already established his reputation as an historian of Lancashire, and he has now applied himself to compiling an account of Preston and its leading families. As the capital of the old hundred of Amounderness, Preston as a town and borough has for a long period enjoyed considerable importance. Much has been written about it, including several accounts of its gilds, but this is the first

attempt to write any history of the widespread original parish of Preston, which embraced 16,000 acres, and which contained within its limits the townships or hamlets of Ashton, Barton, Brockholes, Broughton, Cottam, Elston, Fishwick, Grimsargh, Haighton, Ingol, Lea, Preston, and Ribbles-ton.

Geology has long ago established the fact that the district about Preston, for some distance north and south of the Ribble, was at one time fifty or sixty feet higher than it is now, and that all along the coast-line there were large tracts of forest, subsequently submerged. Until recently no traces of neolithic man, of which there are many on the hills in the eastern part of the county, were found, but the formation of the new docks at Preston brought to light most interesting traces of the first settlers at the mouth and on the banks of the Ribble. In a deposit of gravel and sand, about twenty feet below the surface, over sixty antlers of the red deer, with many fragments, were found, together with a great number of skulls and bones of the urus, horse, sheep, and whale. Mingled with them, and fast among the stumps of the submerged trees, were some thirty human skulls, mostly oval and pertaining to the early Celtic races. During the excavations two ancient dug-out boats were found, one of which was in excellent condition. Several similar canoes were exhumed during the excavation of the Manchester Ship Canal.

When the Romans became masters of the district of the Ribble they established a stronghold at Ribchester, whence a road was constructed which passed through several of the hamlets of Preston on its way to Kirkham, and thence to the haven of the Setanii on the coast. A second Roman road, which went through the townships of Preston and Fishwick to Preston Moor, was the great highway from Warrington to the north of England, called in certain portions the Watling Street. Its course appears to be indicated by the field-names shown on a parish map drawn in 1774, such as "Great Pathway Field," "Causeway Meadow," and "Pathway Meadow."

It seems probable that the church of Preston was not founded until the early part of the eighth century. It was dedicated to St. Wilfrid, who died in 709. Col. Fishwick accepts the more usual derivation of the place-name, as

"the 'ton' or enclosure of the priest, who probably was sent out from York to teach Christianity to the dwellers in the district long before a church was built, and round the 'ton' of the missionary priest gradually arose other dwelling-places, which ultimately justified the erection of a small wooden place of worship, which then became the nucleus of the present town. At what date the various divisions of the present parish were united and placed under one control there is nothing to determine, but it is certain that before the close of the twelfth century Preston had very considerably grown in size and importance, so much so that it was one of the first, if not actually the first town in Lancashire which obtained the royal charter as a free borough."

Facsimiles are inserted of the custumal of the Gild Merchant granted to Preston in 1179, and of the charter of King John in 1199. The paving and walling of English

towns in the early part of the fourteenth century often gave rise to interesting entries that still survive on the Patent Rolls, even if they have been lost from among the town muniments. It was usual in such cases to permit the burgesses to lay a toll on various kinds of merchandise and goods brought for sale to the borough for a given period. Accordingly we find that letters patent were granted in 1314 for the paving of Preston, which empowered the town to tax at a defined rate for five years a great variety of goods, at a toll varying from $\frac{1}{4}d.$ to $2d.$ Among the farthing payments were 1,000 onions, six cheeses, a handmill, a horse-load of corn, and 100 laths. Horses, cows, oxen, lamprey sold before Easter, silk cloth without gold, a horse-load of butter, salt, or sea-fish, and a cart-load of timber paid a halfpenny. A penny was charged on carts bringing flesh, fresh or salted, on the skins of hares, rabbits, cats, wolves, and squirrels, on samite, diaper, and baudkin, and on 1,000 nails for house building. Twopenny payments were exacted for a bale of silk, a cart-load of sea-fish, a hog'shead of wine, and a cart-load of iron or lead.

In 1400 pontage tolls for three years, at a lower rate than the above, were granted towards the erection of a new bridge, as the old one had become ruinous and dangerous, owing to the great overflowing of the water and the inroads made by the floating masses of ice in times of frost.

The seal of Preston Corporation now in use is the Holy Lamb with the letters P P below it. These letters are currently reported to stand for "Proud Preston," a jest which Col. Fishwick considers to have arisen from the fact that in the seventeenth century many of the tradesmen of the town were junior members of old county families, and claimed the right to bear arms, and entered their pedigrees at the heralds' visitations. Would-be antiquaries, however, have scorned this interpretation, and considered that the two letters stood for *Princeps Pacis*, and had reference to the "Agnus Dei." But in this volume is given a facsimile of the seal impression attached to a roll of 1415, wherein the Lamb has the letter P at the base as well as on each side. There can then be little or no doubt that the letter P simply stands for Preston, and is repeated for ornamentation or to render the design more artistic. The facsimile of the seal is much too darkly printed and the details cannot easily be traced, but we feel sure that Col. Fishwick omits an important point in his heraldic description. He describes the Holy Lamb as bearing on the shoulder a shield with three lions passant. It should be the lions of England, with a label of three points for the Duchy of Lancaster; at least, that is the case with a fine impression of the Preston seal to a charter of 1376 in the British Museum.

There are few, if any, towns of importance in the kingdom whose principal church is so completely destitute of antiquity, grace, or dignity as the big parish church of Preston, and its lines are of altogether repellent stiffness. The old church, after suffering grievous maltreatment, was entirely swept away in 1855, save the west tower, built in 1815, and that was crowned with a spire. Col. Fishwick complacently says that "the present structure is a handsome building of

the decorative Gothic style," a statement with which no one of artistic taste can agree. It is stated that about 1580 the early dedication to St. Wilfrid was abandoned, and the church dedicated to St. John. Unless documentary evidence of episcopal action to that effect is forthcoming, the church still pertains to St. Wilfrid; a mere popular change of name, arising from some prejudice or accidental circumstance, is quite valueless. If, however, there was reconsecration in 1855, and the name of St. John was then used, that would be authoritative.

Many of the leading county families round Preston, as well as the townfolk, clung pertinaciously to the old forms of religion during the changes of the sixteenth century, and in consequence suffered severely. A good deal more information on this subject, from the Recusant Rolls and elsewhere, might have been gleaned than is here printed. In 1574 the vicar, writing to the Bishop of Chester, complains that the communion table was "an old altar where a C^m masses had been said to songe," that "many swynes troofs" were better than the pulpit, that he had dug up and destroyed a great number of alabaster images in the vicarage grounds, that the people were so accustomed to have "ye sacram^t" put into their mouths that they refused to receive it in their hands, that children were christened by "ould prestes" in private houses, and that a "popish boy" appeared in the church to play the organ on Sunday, when "such a noyse they made y^e no man understood" a word they sang. The continued prevalence of Romanism in the town and district at last brought about a Puritan reaction, and in a petition to Archbishop Laud in 1637 it was alleged that

"in Lancashire all the orders of the Church go down the wind, for they call surplices the rags of Rome, they do this at Preston and Manchester, and will suffer no organs, nor sign no children with the sign of the cross when they are christened, and the altars are pulled down."

There is a singular dearth of old monuments in the parish church and subsidiary churches or chapels of Preston. It is, however, pleasant to record that the well-known but singularly ugly Bushnell brass, which was abstracted from the church about fifty years ago, the figure falling into one person's hands and the inscription into another's, has just been re-erected at the west end of the church. It commemorates Seath Bushell, "woollen draper, bailiffe, and a brother of Preston," who died in 1623, and left various bequests to the poor, "al out of his charitable minde."

Preston is best known in history as the chief scene of the Jacobite rising of 1715. The insurgents entered the town on November 9th, and went at once to the market cross, and proclaimed the Chevalier de St. George king amid the approval of no small part of the townfolk, but they only held it for a few days. Full details of the siege of Preston have been published by the Chetham Society, of which an abstract is here given. In 1745 Prince Charles Edward marched through Preston, but the townspeople, remembering the shooting and hanging thirty years before, showed no great inclination to join him.

A brief sketch is given of the annals of the Grammar School, with accounts of its

head masters from 1397, and also of the Parliamentary representatives from 1295; but one of the chief features of the volume is a long account, covering upwards of 150 pages, of the old families—such as Banastre, of Preston; Haydock, of Cottam Hall; Houghton, of Grimsargh; Langton, of Broughton Tower; Sherborne, of Ribbleson, and two score more—together with notices of all the ancient halls in the parish. The pedigrees appear to be carefully worked out from original sources.

Histoire de la Littérature Hongroise. Par C. Horvath, A. Kardos, A. Endrödi. Ouvrage adapté du Hongrois par I. Kont. (Paris, Alcan.)

Up to the present time but little has been done to familiarize readers in the western parts of Europe with the products of Hungarian literature. The indefatigable Sir John Bowring published in 1830 his poetry of the Magyars, and towards the close of his long life issued in 1866 his 'Translations from Alexander Petöfi.' Unfortunately, not only were these versions colourless and insipid, but they were undoubtedly made through the medium of German. This was eminently the case in the last book mentioned, as can be easily proved by a collation with the original. And, indeed, the reviews at the time did not fail to notice it. In this position Hungarian literature has remained among us, and, indeed, there was little to stimulate the study of it, in spite of the noble struggle of the Magyars for independence and the pathetic details of the years 1848-9. Much sympathy was felt in this country with Hungary at that time, but no curiosity was aroused about its literature, nor, indeed, can it be wondered at when we remember that the Hungarians had themselves hardly realized the extraordinary merits of their one great poet. The furore for Petöfi was essentially an after-development. If we read the memoirs written by prominent insurgents—let us take those of Klapka, for instance—there is no mention of Petöfi and his heroic death. As far as we can remember, Kossuth in his numerous eloquent and highly rhetorical speeches never once alluded to him. The fact is that to his own generation and the one that immediately followed it Petöfi was a vulgar plebeian fellow whose eccentricities made him an object of contempt. As his friend Jokai, fortunately still surviving, says, the government would not recognize his position as a soldier, although he was Bem's adjutant. They would not allow him a horse, and he was too poor to buy one; accordingly, he had no means of escaping from the Cossacks when they charged through the field of maize on that memorable July 31st, 1849.

And yet it is just Petöfi, and Petöfi alone, who has caused foreigners to take any interest in Hungarian literature. And here may be seen what fallacies frequently lie under the race theory, and with what caution it ought to be employed. On the father's side the poet was of Servian descent; his name was properly Petrovics, and he merely translated it. His mother was a Slovak, and yet there is the Hungarian proverb frequently cited, "The Slovak is not a man." The only other writer who has been

heard of beyond the frontier is Maurus Jokai, a clever writer of sensational fiction, who, to speak quite frankly, possesses something of the versatility of G. P. R. James united with the sensationalism of Harrison Ainsworth, but is certainly not a novelist in the strictest sense of the word—a Scott, a Dickens, or a Thackeray.

By the work at the head of this article Hungary, in its literary aspect, is represented to France and Western Europe generally at the time of the Parisian Exhibition. It is almost alone in occupying the field, for the small book of Dr. Reich which appeared in English in 1898 is on much humbler lines, and was written in such a strange foreign idiom that it could not hope for a wide circulation in England. The early literature of Hungary is scanty, and can only be made interesting to the philologist and antiquary. It begins with a funeral sermon in the thirteenth century, and is followed by some meagre versified lives of saints, which are only translations. In the sixteenth century there is a development of religious polemical literature, the headquarters of which were in Transylvania, and the moving cause the diffusion of Protestantism. Here again we have little that is literature in the strict sense of the word. The love-poems of Valentine Balassa have a certain charm, but there is nothing particularly striking or Hungarian about them, nor could they have enjoyed any influence in their own country, for they were only discovered and published a few years ago.

The latter part of the seventeenth century sees the two huge epics, the 'Zrinyiade,' by Zrinyi, dealing with the famous exploits of his illustrious ancestor, and the 'Venus of Murány,' by Gyöngyösi. These curious productions are in quatrains, where the four lines rhyme together, and the metre is alexandrine. They are very cumbersome. The eighteenth century was a period of darkness; all national life in the country had been quenched. Towards the close we have the poetry of Csokonai, who died early, and was a follower of Pope and of the French school. We are continually coming upon writers of whom we are told that they imitated the 'Henriade,' which we take to have been the most prosaic epic ever concocted. With Vörösmarty (1800–55) something like a literature begins to be formed, but he is half-buried beneath a series of gigantic epics composed in hexameters. The compilers feel that some apology must be made for the grotesque quantity of epics with which Hungarian literature abounds. They tell us that there was not the same incongruity in the production of this kind of literature among the Magyars because their country was in the epic and heroic stage. But, indeed, this is the common weakness of infant literatures; they must attempt everything on such a great scale. There is also a tone of exaggerated and artificial patriotism running through them, as if the national feeling required to be continually whipped up. We take it that Vörösmarty will be best remembered for his 'Appeal' ('Szózat'), which has become the national song of Hungary, and one or two other lyrics. When we open his immense volume we feel that he has, like many

authors belonging to an infant literature, essayed every style, from the epic to the epigram, to say nothing of tragedies, comedies, tales, and essays. A great deal of this must be manufacture, and nothing else. Nor do we think Arany will ever boast many readers outside of Hungary. He lacks originality, as far as foreigners are concerned. The pages devoted by the editors to Petöfi are in the highest degree interesting. He is undoubtedly one of the greatest singers of the century and the representative poet of his country. Much more might have been told us about his romantic life, but the editors had not space, and perhaps were unwilling to parade too much before the world the indignities to which this brilliant and noble-hearted man was subjected. The book is beautifully illustrated with an abundance of portraits and some facsimiles. On the whole, the tone is not distinctly chauvinistic. Sometimes, however, proportion seems to be lost, as when some of the reflections of Eötvös are compared to those of Pascal. The later writers of Hungary have exhibited the spectacle of a busy band of men of letters manufacturing a literature by leaps and bounds. To justify their position they seem to think that the Magyars ought to have produced all types of writers, such as other countries have shown. We have the Hungarian Walter Scott, the Hungarian Eugène Sue, &c.; but men who are to appear in the European areopagus of world literature must have greater titles than these. Perhaps it was only natural for Hungarians, in their patriotic efforts to magnify the solidarity of their country, to ignore entirely the various populations which they are making such superhuman efforts to Magyarize. Thus nothing is said of the Slovak origin of Kossuth. But even the enforced Hungarian spelling cannot conceal the motley nationalities of which the country consists, and in Hungary it is almost a political crime to express the sound of the English *ch* by *cs* instead of *cs*.

In conclusion, it is only fair to say that for those whom admiration of Petöfi may induce to turn to other Magyar writers the present volume is far away the best book in the field.

University of Cambridge.—College Histories: King's College. By the Rev. A. Austen Leigh. (Robinson & Co.)

THE Provost of King's has written a genial and interesting sketch of the history of his college. That it is not more interesting is due, no doubt, to the peculiar difficulty of the subject. The intimate and almost exclusive connexion that subsisted until recent years between King's and Eton College tends to give the annals of the former a domestic character, which does not always reveal its attractions to those outside the sacred circle of the Etonian tradition. There was not room for much of the variety which makes the history of most colleges a miniature of the social and intellectual history of England, and probably no college in Cambridge has benefited more by the change which, while maintaining the Eton association and preponderance, has turned a narrow and not over-ambitious society into a considerable and highly distinguished body, large enough to hold its own in the honour-

able rivalry of colleges, and yet not so large as to lose its sense of corporate unity.

That the entire principle upon which King Henry VI.'s two colleges were modelled was derived from William of Wykeham's foundations of St. Mary's Colleges at Winchester and Oxford is a well-known fact. It is also well known that both the Oxford and the Cambridge college possessed until the middle of the present century the right of presenting candidates for degrees without any test on the part of the University. Mr. Austen Leigh shows that by the statutes of King's College its members were subject to the University statutes in all matters relating to study, disputations, and the like, though they were exempt from the Chancellor's jurisdiction. But he argues reasonably that the peculiar privilege can hardly have been accorded at a date subsequent to the deposition or death of King Henry VI., and thinks that it was simply borrowed from New College, Oxford. We wish Mr. Austen Leigh had gone more minutely into a comparison of the statutes of New College and King's. The parallels are so close that one would like to know also the differences. King Henry, he says, "with the help, as is conjectured, of William Wainflete, an old Wykehamist and Provost of Eton, drew up the elaborate laws which governed the college for more than four hundred years." But if Wainflete's hand is to be discerned in the statutes, how is it that they differ so markedly from those which he enacted for his own foundation of Magdalen College, Oxford, not many years later? We cannot here enter into details, but we think that the only point in common between King's and Magdalen is the reservation of special powers of government to the thirteen senior fellows. The question deserves further study.

Some time ago, when reviewing Mr. Gray's book on Queens' College, we took occasion to observe that the time of that college's chief prosperity, the time when it enjoyed a really eminent rank among the foundations of Cambridge, belonged to a period when it was the recipient of royal favour and patronage, and when its Presidents were royal nominees. Almost exactly the same phenomenon meets us in the case of King's. "It may be doubted," says Mr. Austen Leigh, "whether even now King's has regained the place which it held in Elizabethan and even in Stuart times"; and we notice that the last Provost nominated by the Crown died in 1689. Mr. Austen Leigh points out truly that the rise of Trinity is in part accountable for the change. The results of the ascendancy of that great college in depressing others can hardly be appreciated by any but Cambridge men. But the general fact that success and fame here, as at St. John's College, Oxford, depended mainly upon a stimulus from the Court illustrates the distance we have travelled from the standards and notions of our forefathers.

Mr. Austen Leigh's notices of the famous men of his college are adequately done, though they strike us rather as compiled from books of reference than as based on original study, and the criticism they contain is somewhat obvious. He has perhaps taken most pains with the "Platonist" Benjamin Whichcote, who was "intruded" as Provost by the Parliament

in 1645, and with Charles Simeon, who lived in college for fifty-seven years until his death in 1836. And he does full justice to the goodly band of head masters which has at all times been sent forth from King's. The domestic incidents in the history are well told, if sometimes at unnecessary length, and good use has been made of the reminiscences of old King's men.

Considering the unmatched splendour of the college chapel, it is remarkable how little we hear of it in the course of the history. When Queen Elizabeth visited King's in 1564, on the evening of Sunday, August 6th, "the 'Aulularia' of Plautus was acted in the Ante-chapel, the Queen sitting against the south wall, and some ladies occupying the rood-loft." In 1619 a regulation of James I. "forbids the ladies of Cambridge to repair to any" services in college chapels "except the ordinary Prayers in King's Chapel." In the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries there are notices of undergraduates grumbling after their manner at compulsory attendance at service. But otherwise there is little said about the chapel, except in regard to its fabric and furniture and their various vicissitudes. There is no hint of its having been at any time a nursery of Church music. Mr. Austen Leigh, as in duty bound, quotes the famous lines from 'Il Penseroso' as inspired by King's Chapel, but we do not think that he mentions any well known musician among its organists. Joah Bates, it is true, was a scholar and Fellow of the college, but we are not told that he had anything to do with the choir. Sterndale Bennett was a chorister, but he left at the age of ten. When we read that until 1871 the lay clerks served the chapels both of King's and Trinity—it is not said when this abuse originated—we have probably lighted upon part of the explanation of the comparative failure of King's Chapel in the past.

We regret that in his careful description of the growth of the buildings of the college Mr. Austen Leigh should have omitted to supply a plan of the site. All he gives is a drawing of the founder's scheme, which, interesting as it is, bears but a slight relation to that which was in course of time carried out. There are a few oversights in the book which deserve correction in a second edition. It is said that the supervision of the glazing of the chapel windows was entrusted to "Bishop Fox, afterwards Provost," in or before 1515. One thinks naturally of Richard Fox, Bishop of Winchester; but the reference is, of course, to Edward Fox, who was not a bishop until 1535. On p. 126 "Camden House in Gloucestershire" should be Campden; and "Mr. Coneybeare" on p. 129 is a printer's slip for Conybeare. On p. 226 the following passage, relating to John Bird Sumner, is liable to more than one misunderstanding:—

"As Bishop of Chester, 1828-48, he was most energetic in providing more churches and schools in his diocese; as Archbishop, though appointed by the Duke of Wellington, he supported the Whigs on the questions of Roman Catholic Emancipation and Parliamentary Reform; and he also took the side of 'comprehension' in the Hampden and Gorham controversies."

One might infer that Wellington made Sumner archbishop and that he did not himself bring in the Roman Catholic Relief Bill. As for the last clause, we were under the impression that Sumner accepted the Primacy on the specific promise that he would consecrate Hampden; if so, the "side" he took was anticipated.

Henry Knox: a Soldier of the Revolution. By Noah Brooks. (Putnam's Sons.)

WE agree with Mr. Brooks in thinking it strange that Major-General Knox should have been scurvily treated by historians and biographers. He was a credit to his native land. Washington recognized his capacity as an engineer and artillery officer after he took command of the Continental army before Boston, and owing to Knox's knowledge and skill fifty pieces of cannon were collected and put into position, with the result that Gage had to admit defeat and evacuate Boston. Indeed, most of the battles in which artillery did good service in the Continental army were those in which Knox had the charge of it. At the bombardment of Yorktown he stood beside Washington in the grand battery. He was Secretary of War in Washington's first Cabinet, and no one enjoyed more of Washington's confidence and friendship. His biography was written by Mr. Drake in a rather perfunctory fashion and published in 1876. The present volume does justice to him.

Mr. Brooks has exercised a self-command that is rare, for having twelve thousand letters and other documents at his disposal, he has condensed the main facts into a small volume which is one of a series devoted to "American Men of Energy." What American who gets on in the world is lacking in energy? A bearer of General Knox's name has left behind him the reputation of being energetic to an unpleasant degree; there is no kinship, however, between the Scottish minister and the American soldier. Mr. Brooks writes that John Knox "was a native of the East Lothian, Scotland," while Henry Knox's family "originated in the adjacent Lowlands." Yet if any one were to write that a certain person was born in the State of Massachusetts and another in the adjacent New England, Mr. Brooks would think him ignorant of American geography. We respect General Knox the more for his avowed indifference to vain fancies about ancestry. His daughter wrote that "it was his pride to prefer the position which he acquired in his own proper sphere and become, so far as Providence should please, the head of his own house."

He was the seventh of ten sons, and was born at Boston on July 25th, 1750. Mr. Brooks might have stated that another notable New Englander was born two years earlier, viz., Benjamin Thompson, afterwards Sir Benjamin and Count von Rumford, and that he devoted himself to the improvement of artillery. Knox began life as assistant in a bookseller's shop, and out of his earnings he was able to support his widowed mother and a brother aged six. On attaining his majority he started in business on his own account, establishing "the New London Book-Store" in 1771. His first order was given to Thomas Longman in Paternoster Row for books to the

value of 196*l.* 17*s.* 3*d.*, the chief items being twelve copies of Dodd's 'Sermons,' four of 'The Fool of Quality,' four of 'The London Songster,' one of Smollett's translation of 'Don Quixote,' one of 'The Vicar of Wakefield,' two of 'Sir Charles Grandison,' one of Voltaire's 'Louis XV.,' twenty-five of Armstrong's 'Economy of Love,' one hundred and twenty of Salmon's 'Geographical and Historical Grammar,' and twelve Bibles. That works of fiction were popular in New England is shown by another invoice from Mr. Longman for supplying Knox with fifty copies each of 'Pamela,' 'Joseph Andrews,' 'Tom Jones,' 'Clarissa Harlowe,' and 'Sir Charles Grandison.' This "book-store" is said to have been "a great resort for the British officers and Tory ladies, who were the *ton* at that period." Miss Lucy Flucker, daughter of the Royal Secretary of the Province, was a customer whom Knox admired and who accepted his hand in marriage, despite the opposition of her parents, whose chief objection to him was his political views. The pair were married in 1774, and the union proved a happy one. At the time Knox had joined a volunteer artillery company, and his efficiency was so marked that he was offered a commission in the regular army, in which his wife's only brother was a lieutenant. However, he threw in his lot with the rebels, and distinguished himself, as has been mentioned above, at the siege of Boston. Writing from the camp to his brother William on September 25th, 1775, he said:—

"Last Friday, Lucy [Mrs. Knox] dined at General Washington's. Last Saturday, let it be remembered to the honour and skill of the British troops, they fired 104 cannon-shot at our works, at not a greater distance than half point-blank shot,—and did what? Why, scratched a man's face with the splinters of a rail-fence. I have had the pleasure of dodging these heretofore engines of terror with great success; nor am I afraid they will hit me unless directed by the hand of Providence."

One of the first of Knox's many brilliant achievements was bringing siege guns in November, 1775, from Fort Ticonderoga, on Lake Champlain, to the American camp before Boston. The emergency was great, and Washington said that no expense must be spared, but Knox declared he would not expend more than was necessary. What he did lay out is shown by this brief entry in his account book: "For expenditure in a journey from the camp round Boston to New York, Albany, and Ticonderoga, and from thence, with fifty-five pieces of iron and brass ordnance, one barrel of flints, and twenty-three boxes of lead, back to camp (including expenses of self, brother, and servant), 520*l.* 15*s.*" Mr. Brooks adds some interesting details:—

"The route of this novel expedition lay over the Green Mountains and the wild passes of that range and down through the hill country of New England, by 'roads that never bore a cannon before and never have borne one since.' On his way up to Ticonderoga from Albany, Knox passed a stormy night sleeping on the floor of a rude log-cabin which served as a way-side inn for chance travellers through that sparsely populated region. His bedfellow was Lieut. John André, who was taken prisoner by Gen. Montgomery at St. John's, and was now on his way to Lancaster, Pennsylvania, to await an exchange. It was a strange chance that

brought together these two men under the same blankets in a remote cabin in the wilderness. Years later, Henry Knox was to serve on the military tribunal which sentenced André to the ignominious death of a spy."

At the outbreak of the war the inhabitants of the different colonies were filled with envy and jealousy respecting each other, a feeling which has not altogether died out between the citizens of the several States even yet. It was with a lively feeling of curiosity that Knox journeyed to New York in 1776, and this is the impression made upon him, as stated in a letter to his wife:—

"A little about my travels. New York is a place where I think in general the houses are better built than they are in Boston. They are generally of brick, and three stories high, with the largest kind of windows. Their churches are grand; their college, workhouse, and hospitals, most excellently situated, and also exceedingly commodious; their principal streets are much wider than ours. The people—why, the people are magnificent: in their equipages, which are numerous; in their house furniture, which is fine; in their pride and conceit, which is imitable; in their profaneness, which is intolerable; in the want of principle, which is prevalent; in their Toryism, which is insufferable, and for which they must repent in dust and ashes."

It is unnecessary to follow Knox's career in the Continental army. Suffice it to say that, when Congress in 1777 was disposed to name a Frenchman called Ducoudray to command the artillery in his place, Washington hindered the appointment and the possible retirement of Knox by writing to President Hancock, saying that Knox was one of the most valuable officers under him, and one who, "combating almost innumerable difficulties in the department he fills, had placed the artillery upon a footing that does him the greatest honour." Washington added the eulogium that Knox was "a man of great military reading, sound judgment, and clear conceptions." He certainly possessed the gift of insight, and he wrote as follows to his brother about the British generals in 1778, his remarks being both true and pungent:—

"We wish to know where Lord Howe is, as it might be some clue to the designs of the enemy; though as to dangerous designs they have none, I am persuaded, nor ever had, except to themselves. It is improper for a person in my station to speak thus, were it to be divulged; but I do not believe there ever was a set of men so perfectly disqualified, by a total and profound ignorance of everything that ought to constitute the characters of leaders of an army to conquest. I beg you not to imagine that by depreciation of their abilities I mean to exalt my own. God forbid! I shall say nothing about it but only this, that we never set ourselves up as great military men. I believe they (the enemy) are about to quit the continent, and perhaps only wait for their last orders to effect it."

As a critic he was no respecter of persons. After the Constitution had been accepted by the requisite majority of States, the small State of Rhode Island refused to join the Union, and then Knox said, in a letter to Lafayette, "As to Rhode Island, no little State of Greece ever exhibited greater turpitude than she does. Paper money and Tender Law engross her attention entirely; this is, in other words, plundering the orphan and widow by virtue of laws."

His domestic life was embittered by the loss of several children, nine out of the twelve born to him dying young. His wife and he seem to have been noted for their hospitality and their weight. Mrs. Smith, the married daughter of John Adams, wrote in 1793 to her mother from New York, saying that General and Mrs. Knox had been very attentive, and that "Mrs. Knox is much altered from the character she used to have. She is neat in her dress, attentive to her family, and very fond of her children. But her size is enormous; I am frightened when I look at her; I verily believe that her waist is as large as three of yours at least. The General is not half so fat as he was." He was upwards of six feet in height, his weight being then about 280 pounds. He died in 1806 at the age of fifty-six, owing to swallowing a small piece of chicken bone, and his loss was mourned as a national calamity. This record of his life leaves upon the reader a highly pleasing impression of him as a man, a patriot, and a soldier.

NEW NOVELS.

A Gift from the Grave. By Edith Wharton. (Murray.)

THE publisher's pleasant little preface to this story explaining his choice of a title is too apologetic. Two or more names had been found, but each in turn was discovered to have been already appropriated. The author being for the time inaccessible, the publisher supplied 'A Gift from the Grave.' To us it seems that no happier title could have been possible to convey the significance of this clever and delicately told tale. The substance of it produces an excellent, but decidedly painful situation of the kind that used to be called high psychological interest. It involves a question of moral conduct rather than one of merely good or bad taste. It is the publication (by the man to whom they were addressed) of the love letters of a dead woman celebrated in the world of literature. No one will doubt the heinousness of the offence, even though prompted by the strongest temptation—the desire of a moneyless man to secure the woman he loves. Yet the position, circumstances, and temperament of the man must have full consideration, for they are presented with remarkable subtlety and insight which, if not exactly sympathetic, is certainly comprehending. The nature of the writer and her attitude towards life, and especially towards her correspondent, are skilfully conveyed without her actual presence, or any of the letters themselves. The unconscious, innocent stabs inflicted by the man's wife and his friend, and construed by the victim into intentional attacks because of his own morbid, overstrained state, form a piece of agile verbal duelling. Certain touches remind one of a chapter in a book by Anstey, containing a sparring match between a man with a guilty conscience and his tormentor. There is some beauty in the later development of the story, where the wife displays a power of sympathy and affection of no mean degree. If the interest in the affair has begun to flag a little, it is not because the expression of emotion is not adequate, nor the growth of the man's nobler nature uninspiring. 'A Gift from the Grave,' like many other stories by

American authors, is almost too polished. If it lack something, it is the grace of perfect simplicity and plain language.

The Belle of Toorak. By E. W. Hornung. (Grant Richards.)

A GUARANTEE of pleasant things goes with the name of the author of 'The Belle of Toorak,' and both his name and the title of his book speak of Australian scenes. It is, in fact, another bush story with plenty of human as well as local interest, though the range of the former is necessarily limited. If one feels the influence of solitary sweep on sweep of plain and scrub and faint-hued distance under Mr. Hornung's vivid yet not emphatic touch, one feels also the strong personality of his characters. Even the fainter silhouettes have their use. The story is brief and slight, but it is told both with facility and competence. The writer has attempted no more, and probably a good deal less, than he can conveniently compass. Therefore the book is, in its way, satisfactory. The hero is a common enough type of the strong and quiet Englishman in fiction and elsewhere, but he is made quite an individual too. Moya, his future wife (a Bethune of fashionable Melbourne circles), is made of attractive metal, free from all the usual tricks of the ordinary heroine, but very much a heroine for all that. Then there are the few men belonging to the lonely station life—a "new chum" lately hailing from Rugby, an overseer, and so on, not forgetting Moya's brother, a worldly, shrewd, but not wholly unpleasant fellow. An exciting chase after a criminal is not the least part of the interest.

Merciless Love. By the Author of 'A God Dishonoured.' (Long.)

'MERCILESS LOVE' tells the tale of the loves and losses of an anti-vivisectionist young lady. There are several love affairs, but some of them are strictly one-sided. Olive looks like a sylph, and is an enthusiast at heart. Her sisters and family generally are plain and worldly, and she is as a rose among thorns. An old uncle is attached to her, but she, in her own words, is too "high-toned" to brighten an ordinary hearth with her permanent presence. She therefore dwells beside the springs of Thames, in chambers, attending meetings, and writing on burning questions. The plot of the story is somewhat disconnected and far-fetched. Olive was loved by a youth who knew her hobby, and when he died left her a bequest for the service of the cause so long as she remained unmarried. Then appeared one Collins Bey and won her heart. A man of science and vivisectionist also loved her, but she preferred Collins. It is a somewhat cheerless volume, but there is no accounting for taste, especially modern taste, and there may be readers to admire it.

The Flick of Fortune. By Thomas Parkes. (White & Co.)

THIS writer has a keen eye for nature, and his description of the Craven district and the moors where Tom and Nell gathered blaeberries is distinctly refreshing in the wilderness of London in the dog-days. More, he has some insight into character, and his two or three *dramatis personæ* im-

press themselves in spite of the abnormal absence of incident in the story. Between Nell, the vicar's daughter, and Alice, the pretty dressmaker in the neighbouring town, Jack Martin, the sturdy, rather commonplace son of a typical Northern farmer, has managed disastrously to divide his affections. The "flick of fortune" which comes to him on his elder brother's death serves to precipitate his choice. We agree with Alice that Nell is too good for him, and entertain for the former young lady the greatest respect, especially after the interview in which she "flattens out" the local solicitor.

Juggling Fortune. By T. W. Speight. (Long.)

It is long since we met the old gentleman whose business it is to go about doing good and blushing to find it fame. Once upon a time he was a notable figure in fiction, though never so common in life. He cleared away matrimonial and other difficulties, cheered the afflicted, blessed the young couples, not forgetting more material aids to their comfort and happiness. He has revived, and in 'Juggling Fortune' is to be seen again at his tricks. In other words, he is the good genius of this story. The villains are a sly little person who tries to play the cuckoo part in her uncle's family and a fraudulent clerk with a skeleton key. Discovery awaits Miss Charlotte, but she has already secured a husband to save her from material ill. The mind of the reader is a little exercised in keeping the people together, for although their fates are inter-related, they somehow stand aloof. The tone of the story is genial, with a slight return towards the old habit of the promiscuous glass of port. The people are for the most decidedly genial too. The family who attain affluence by means of a superior brand of sausage roll are good-tempered, simple-minded people. Another character is the worldly wife and mother, who improves under adversity.

The Sin of Atlantis. By Roy Horniman. (Macqueen.)

THE Duke of Havant when introduced to the reader is apparently a quite modern and extremely well-conducted young man. If, however, the testimony of his two occultist friends is to be believed (and the Duke himself is constrained to believe it), he has lived through many previous states of existence, and in one of them committed so heinous an offence against morality that it was punished by the submersion of a whole continent. Since then the Duke has, it appears, been busy for centuries, with Broadhurst as his good and Lever as his evil genius, endeavouring to strip himself of "fleshly disguise" and to attain that perfection of spirit which alone can ensure him the termination of his "earthly cycle." This in the present story, through resistance to fresh temptation, is finally reached. Possibly, being by this time himself an occultist, the Duke finds some consolation in meeting the object of his passion in that rarefied atmosphere where conventional considerations cease to exist, but he is unjustifiably pained by the natural misconception put upon his relations with the

fair Helga by his less travelled acquaintance. Mr. Horniman's English is occasionally slipshod, but he has ingenuity and imagination, and from most unpromising material has produced a readable story.

NEW TESTAMENT LITERATURE.

St. Paul's Epistle to the Romans. A new Translation with a Brief Analysis. By W. G. Rutherford, Head Master of Westminster. (Macmillan & Co.)—This is a highly interesting little volume. The writer thinks that the Epistle as we have it in English does not speak clearly to the ordinary reader or hearer; when he reads a portion of it from the lectern in his chapel he feels on resuming his seat that he might as well have read it in Greek. Now Romans was once, he tells us in his preface, a plain letter concerned with a theme which plain men might understand. Well, that was not long the case; the writer of 2 Peter did not look on St. Paul's writings in this way, and we know that they exercised little influence on the formation of Catholic doctrine. For the obscurity that attends on the reading of St. Paul to Christian congregations Dr. Rutherford blames the division into verses and the shortcomings of our translators and revisers; but there are older causes than these for it. Defects of translation do much, however, to render the Apostle's meaning hard to master, and it is a cheering thing to see a great scholar thus come to the service of the Church, pointing out how the Scriptures may be brought home to the people, and giving an example. Our Authorized Version, noble as it is, has grave defects. Dr. Rutherford's preface supplies some of the reasons for these, and tells us how modern philology is learning to do the New Testament more justice. And his translation is a rendering into English on the right principle—that of seeking to get into the heart of the writer's thought, and then to express it in the living idiom of his own language. Whether or not the version thus made, with that of 1611 put quite aside, will bring St. Paul and the English reader of to-day face to face may be doubted. There are certainly many great improvements. "Why am I still visited with judgment for my sin?" (iii. 7) brings out one side of the thought more clearly than "Why am I judged as a transgressor?" though perhaps not the whole of the thought. "If we have come to share in one nature with him by participation in the manner of his death" (vi. 5) is better than "If we have been planted together in the likeness of his death," though perhaps not better than the "united with the likeness" of the R.V. On the other hand, a number of renderings are hardly to be commended. "We lend stability to law" (iii. 31) is less than the Apostle meant. "All things co-operate for good for those who love God" is less forcible than the words we know. "The law contemplates the Christ as providing righteousness for every one who has faith" is a strange rendering of x. 4, and incompatible, we fear, with the context. Dr. Rutherford does not appear to us to have quite immersed himself in St. Paul's thoughts, and while students of the epistles cannot but be most grateful to him for the stimulus and direction he gives and for the example he sets of independent approach to the text, his translation will not be taken as more than a valuable contribution from one side. No translation of St. Paul's writings can ever be nearly adequate. It takes a paraphrase to gather up all that is meant in many of the Greek words.

The Dates of the Pastoral Epistles: Two Essays. By the Rev. the Hon. W. E. Bowen. (Nisbet & Co.)—These essays, which have appeared in the *Record*, propose a new place for the Pastoral epistles in St. Paul's life. It is generally assumed, as the writer states, that if St. Paul wrote these letters, he must have

done so after he was released from his imprisonment at Rome. They could not be written earlier, most scholars think. If, then, St. Paul did not write them after his imprisonment, they are the work of a forger; and a forger is a dishonest person who sat down to impose on the Christian world. That he might be a person with a fairly good conscience, who thought he was doing both St. Paul and the Church a service by dressing up some fragments of Pauline writing in letters dealing with the newer wants of Christianity, is a view Mr. Bowen does not discuss. Either, then, the late date in St. Paul's life or a dishonest forgery. But why not an earlier date in St. Paul's life? This is what Mr. Bowen gives us. He suggests that 1 Timothy and Titus were written after St. Paul had left Miletus, on his way to Jerusalem (Acts xx.-xxi.); 2 Timothy, which is an epistle of captivity, was written from Rome between Colossians and Philippians. The journey to Crete with Titus was made from Ephesus during the time assigned to St. Paul's stay there in Acts xix., and, not being very important, is not mentioned in Acts. The contrast of tone between the hopeful earlier pastorals, where the Apostle looks forward to rejoining his friends, and orders a lodging, and the anticipations of death in Acts and Philippians, is put down to St. Paul's rapid alternations of mood, a factor which in this short discussion is called to do service four times. Mr. Bowen does not claim that his dates are proved, but only asks consideration for them. It may be suspected, however, that the difficulties of his scheme will be found more formidable than those of the generally accepted dates; and that the discrepancy in tone, subject, and language between these epistles and those written, according to Mr. Bowen, about the same time, will not be easily got over. By showing a close connexion between Ephesians and Colossians on the one side and the Pastorals on the other, some may think that he is damaging the former more than helping the latter. The well-intentioned forger may after all have to be called in.

The Expositor's Greek Testament. Edited by the Rev. W. Robertson Nicoll, LL.D. Vol. II. *The Acts of the Apostles.* By the Rev. R. J. Knowling, D.D.—*St. Paul's Epistle to the Romans.* By the Rev. J. Denney, D.D.—*St. Paul's First Epistle to the Corinthians.* By the Rev. G. G. Findlay. (Hodder & Stoughton.)—*International Handbooks to the New Testament.* Edited by Orello Cone, D.D. Vol. I. *The Synoptic Gospels.* By G. Cary.—Vol. II. *The Epistles of Paul the Apostle to the Thessalonians, Corinthians, Galatians, Romans, and Philippians.* By J. Drummond, LL.D. (Putnam's Sons.)—These instalments of two separate commentaries on the whole of the New Testament both testify to the great change that has taken place in such work. Dogma is relaxing its hold on the study of Scripture, and the historical method is taking its place as the ruling principle in exposition. Before long we shall have two commentaries, each in four volumes, in both of which, in place of quotations from the Fathers, which used to figure so largely in exegesis, as in some quarters they do still, the reader will find discussions of the views of Harnack, Holtzmann, and Zahn, of Lightfoot and Ramsay, and be guided by writers who are seeking to set forth ascertained facts rather than any doctrinal system.

The 'Expositor's Greek Testament' is much the larger of the two; it aims at replacing Alford for the student of this later day. The first volume, in which the lamented Dr. Bruce dealt with the synoptic Gospels, and Prof. Dods with the Gospel of St. John, was noticed here on its appearance. In the second volume also the text called—but no longer with truth—the received is printed, but the commentary proceeds on the emended text, and the accepted readings are to be sought in the critical notes. Here also more hands than one are at work, and

diversities of spirit are apparent in the various sections. The treatment of Acts takes up more than half the volume, and the task of Prof. Knowling was no doubt much more difficult than that of the commentators on Romans and Corinthians. The large question of the text of Acts is fairly faced and dealt with, the readings of the Western text being fully set forth and discussed in the critical notes, with citation of Blass and Hilgenfeld as well as of former editors of the Greek Testament. This part of the work is perhaps its most valuable feature, and entitles the writer to the sincere gratitude of students. Of the treatment of the manifold historical questions arising in Acts it is harder to speak. Prof. Knowling follows Ramsay and Zahn in regarding Acts as in all its parts a genuine history founded on personal knowledge and inquiry, and this makes his task difficult. To give only two examples, he deems the speaking with tongues in chap. ii. a miraculous use of different languages, and he considers St. Peter's treatment of Ananias and Sapphira to be accurately reported, and further, to be a miraculous divine judgment, to which the reader is to reconcile himself by supposing, with some Fathers, that the delinquents may have had a chance of repentance in the after life. The historical discussions show strikingly wide reading, and the views of opponents such as Harnack are well stated; but as everything is set down to St. Luke's personal information, we have a constant discussion of detailed facts and a lack of illuminating historical principles, so that we scarcely see the wood for the trees, and seldom rise above controversy to restful contemplation. But it is perhaps ungracious to cavil at the writer's procedure when he has furnished so full a statement of the present condition of the multitudinous controversies affecting this fascinating book.

Prof. Denney's commentary on Romans is a refreshing piece of work, in which individual convictions find voice, and along with competent mastery of textual and grammatical questions he displays genuine insight into the ideas of the book commented on, and appreciation of their religious value. It cannot, however, be said that his commentary is free from theological tendency, for the writer sets forth in his introduction his doctrinal position, and it is one which may be deemed somewhat narrow. Without believing in that doctrine, no one, he holds, can do justice to the thought of St. Paul. Yet the treatment is not narrow, but on the whole broad; and the student will here find supplied what must be confessed to be lacking in Messrs. Sanday and Headlam's work on Romans, which, while decidedly stronger than this one in learning, comes short of it in point of insight. The writer's bibliography is defective; he names Lipsius and other commentators, but nowhere, so far as we see, states the titles of their works.

Prof. Findlay's treatment of 1 Corinthians has an agreeable tincture of classical studies, highly appropriate for the subject, and is a clear and level piece of work. The introduction shows what doctrine is implied in the epistle, which is so undogmatic in any direct way, and the commentary is uncontroversial and easy to read.

The 'International Handbooks to the New Testament,' of which the first two volumes are now before us, are meant to meet the wants not of students nor of clergymen so much as of the general reader. They do not contain any Greek text, and to economize space the English text also has been dispensed with. The reader is instructed to have the Revised Version open before him. No space being occupied with discussion of text or grammar, the commentary turns mostly on the historical meaning of the passage, and special notes are furnished on important ideas, with hints on occasion for the religious life of the present day. An introduction is prefixed to each book. The work is said to be prepared quite apart from any dogmatic prepossessions,

and we may say that the enlightened layman who wishes to read the New Testament with reverence and understanding may find what he wants in it. Prof. Cone, the general editor, is the author of excellent books, written from an advanced point of view, on the Gospels and the early development of Christian thought. Dr. Drummond needs no introduction in this country. The first volume deals with the synoptic Gospels. No synopsis being printed, the reader has to look up for a section of the commentary three passages in the Revised Version. This will not conduce to careful study; but it belongs to the plan of the book. A good synopsis might at least have been named. While Dr. Cary occupies an extremely modern point of view, he is not at all speculative in his treatment, and in many instances he might have gone a little further than he does in seeking the historical basis of a narrative. The differences of the accounts are skillfully set forth, and the introduction presents as full a view of the synoptic problem as could be expected in a work of such compass.

Principal Drummond deals in the second volume with seven Pauline epistles, all accepted by him as genuine. The writers in this publication draw from the same fountains of learning as those in the 'Expositor's Greek Testament,' and we see in both cases the effects of the recent reaction in questions of the authorship and date. The introductions in this volume are singularly fair and able, and scholars may do well to consult them, as they contain statements of views based on adequate inquiry. The commentary is short, chiefly by the omission of less important topics, and the way is made quite plain for the reader. A rationalizing tendency is perceptible here and there, as where Christ is said (p. 157) to have "made acquaintance with sin," which St. Paul does not assert he did, "through the sympathy of love, going down into the dark places of human guilt and bearing on his own heart the grief and shame of others' sin." This may possibly be true teaching, but it may be questioned whether it is St. Paul's.

The Gospel of the Twelve Apostles, together with the Apocalypses of each one of them. Edited from the Syriac MS., with a Translation and Introduction, by J. Rendel Harris. (Cambridge, University Press.)—The Syriac text contained in this little volume is taken from a MS. in Mr. Rendel Harris's own possession. No facsimile accompanies the publication, but the writing belongs, according to the editor's practised judgment, to the eighth century. A translation of the so-called Gospel of the Twelve Apostles, together with the Apocalypse of John the Little, appeared in the *Contemporary Review* for December, 1899; but it was certainly worth while to publish the text with a complete translation in the form now before us. It is true, however, that hardly any fresh light on a lost Gospel of the early period can be expected from the compilation, for the editor has shown clearly that there is no common matter between the present text and the supposed Gospel of the Twelve Apostles from which Epiphanius appears to have quoted. The compiler, moreover, states that he has had "the Holy Gospel of the four truthful Evangelists" before him. The composition reads, in fact, like a professed summary of other accounts, and there is hardly anything in it that need be referred to sources that have been lost. Mr. Rendel Harris is cautious enough to say that we ought "to reserve our judgment as to whether the Syriac text is an excerpt from or an adaptation of an earlier Gospel." It is impossible certainly not to be struck with the one passage in which the impersonal narrative suddenly passes into the personal declaration of the apostles that "we carried out the preaching, lo! from the ends of the earth to the ends of the same." Yet all that this sentence obliges us to do is to suspend our judgment with regard to it alone. Its presence in the text may be accounted for in more than one

way, and further investigation may prove helpful. As for the time of composition, the editor has pointed out very lucidly that the Apocalypses which follow the Gospel leave no doubt in this regard. The earliest date that can possibly be assigned to the work is about 750 A.D., for the Apocalypse ascribed to John the Little, the brother of James, contains a clear statement of the career of Mohammed and of a series of twelve of his successors. The three Apocalypses here preserved follow a certain order of historical progression. That of Simon Kepha embodies "very little that is in the nature of an historical landmark, beyond the strife of the two sections of the Eastern Church," namely, the Nestorians and the Jacobites. The Apocalypse of James has a distinct reference to Constantine the Great, and it probably takes us down to the death of Julian (363 A.D.). But the last Apocalypse makes, as we have seen, a great stride forward. A renewed reference to Constantine the Great is followed by the thinly veiled account of the tragic death of the Persian king Chosroes the Great and the subsequent rise of Arabia. On *à priori* grounds it would, of course, have been possible to assign different dates to the three different Apocalypses, but the texture of the whole work is so manifestly uniform that no such distinction can reasonably be made. We will conclude our remarks by saying that all those who are interested in the subject should take the opportunity of perusing Mr. Rendel Harris's new publication for themselves.

BOOKS ON ITALIAN LITERATURE.

ITALIAN literature in the eighteenth century does not at first sight appear a particularly attractive subject. One is apt to associate with it a certain elegance, indeed, but a complete lack of anything robust either in thought or in expression. Parini is an inferior Cowper, Goldoni something like Sheridan without the wit, Alfieri a turgid declaimer. Not one is there with whom the reader can genuinely laugh or weep. In more serious branches there are doubtless some eminent names—Beccaria, Giannone, Gravina—and historical students owe an endless debt of gratitude to Muratori; but their work is not of the kind to make a century great from the literary point of view. Nor, again, does one naturally look to a German treatise to beget an interest in a subject that did not already possess a considerable attraction. Yet we can honestly say that after reading in Dr. Marcus Landau's *Geschichte der italienischen Literatur im achtzehnten Jahrhundert* (Berlin, Felber) we are constrained to admit that even the curled perukes and prim skull-caps of that age covered a deal of human nature and much acute, if rather desultory thought. That anything at all was produced is rather the wonder. In Lombardy Verri complained that any attack by the clergy on the rights of the emperor might be printed, but no rejoinder thereto. In Rome everything depended on the disposition of the Pope of the moment, who might be a Benedict XIII., thinking more of canonizations than of science or literature, or might, again, be a liberal-minded and learned man like Benedict XIV., or a statesman like the famous Ganganelli. In Naples an academy was founded in 1778; but as it was made a condition that its president should always be the person who happened to hold the office of High Steward, it did not flourish. As late as 1732 a heretic was burnt at Palermo; and the last quarter of the century had begun when Verri wrote his 'Observations on Torture,' in opposition to the views of that eminent jurist, his still living father. Yet with all these relics of the past enwrapping it, the eighteenth century was in Italy as elsewhere a time of intellectual quickening. One comes across anticipations, almost startling, of modern notions. Giammaria Ortes, a Venetian priest,

clerical to the backbone, defends the principle of an "eight hours' day," sees the dangers of over-population, and preaches a doctrine akin to that of extreme Radicals of to-day on the subject of territorial expansion. Pietro Verri, soldier, financier, and political economist, anticipates the Cobden Club in maintaining the principle of *laissez-faire*. Muratori, in an age craving for diversion and dissipation, defines the highest happiness as peace of mind and sound health, holds it (with Dante) the chief duty of a monarch to secure these for his subjects, and warns against too constant adherence to traditional usages, to the neglect of what may be learnt from other nations. He would discourage entails, and admit corn free of duty; in time of scarcity even stimulate its importation by bounties. In æsthetic matters he sees what few recognize even now, that no definition can be given of good taste; each individual has as much right to his own as every other. It was not, perhaps, a highly picturesque century, but it was an extremely "common-sensical" one; and Dr. Landau brings out this characteristic most clearly. We have referred mainly to writers whose names are less familiar to the ordinary student of literature than those more associated with *belles-lettres*; but the reader who cares for these will find excellent accounts of Parini, Goldoni, Metastasio, Alfieri, and one for whom all Englishmen have an affection, Joseph Baretti. Though Dr. Landau publishes at Berlin, he dates from Vienna, which perhaps accounts for the unexpected "readability" of his book.

A work on a very different plan, though also commendable, is *Geschichte der italienischen Literatur*, by Dr. Berthold Wiese and Dr. Erasmo Percopo (Leipzig and Vienna, Bibliographisches Institut). It covers the entire period from the "origins" to the present day; Pier dalle Vigne and Gabriele d'Annunzio will both be found. Dr. Wiese, who takes the period down to about 1500, has, of course, had the great advantage of being able to make use of Gaspary's unsurpassable work (when, by the way, is the English translation of it, promised some time back, going to appear?), and he freely acknowledges his obligations to it. The book is copiously illustrated throughout—in the earlier part with facsimiles of illuminations and pages from MSS., in the later chiefly with portraits and reproductions of illustrations to printed books, so that it has an interest for the bibliographer as well as for the student of literature. It contains over six hundred closely printed large octavo pages. For the student who can read German it is a most useful book of reference.

Mr. Hoepli, of Milan, has brought out at a very low price an edition of the *Canti* of Leopardi, prefixed to which are a memoir of the poet by Prof. Scherillo and an appendix of over a hundred pages of "illustrations" of the poems. They contain an immense deal of information, and the biography also supplies all and more than all that the English reader can desire to know regarding Leopardi.

ANTIQUARIAN LITERATURE.

Acts of the Privy Council.—Vol. XX. 1590-1. (Stationery Office.)—Barely six months (October to March) are covered by this volume, which cannot be said to contain information of very much interest. It gives us, however, details of the forces being raised in England for transport to France, to support Henry against the Leaguers, who were "stiffened," as is now the expression, by trained soldiers drawn from the English forces in the Low Countries. Some curiously modern difficulties were felt, we learn, as strongly then as now. There are complaints of army contractors supplying inferior goods to the troops, "a kind of theft and robbery worthy of severe punishment"; and the question of contraband of war was already causing much trouble.

Corn, it is clear, was treated as contraband, but it was sometimes difficult to distinguish between the lawful arrest of contraband and those quasi-piratical seizures to which Englishmen were then addicted. The Admiralty Court, in fact, could hardly get through its work. Turning to another subject, one is struck by the number of cases in which the Council exercises, and even stretches, its equitable jurisdiction, either to appease personal disputes or to come to the help of those who were impoverished and in trouble. The Council, in fact, seems to have regularly taken the side of the debtor, and pressed his creditors to deal with him as gently as possible. Those who have made any study of the reign of Elizabeth must be familiar with the prevalence of litigation and legal chicanery at the time, and these were avowedly the causes of the poverty to which some of the Council's suppliants were reduced. Incidentally we learn that even in those days there was so much difficulty in obtaining satisfactory trials in Wales that the Council had to transfer some cases to Shropshire. In matters of religion "recusants" are treated rather less severely, and "sectaries" begin to make their appearance. The fact that the Council met on twenty-three out of the twenty-five Sundays in the period comprised in the volume indicates that Sabbatarian views had not gained much ground. The editor remarks that "the observance of Lent was rigidly enforced by penalties," but one has to insist upon the fact that this was done on other than religious grounds. The letters sent out to the lieutenants of counties mention "the derth and los of sheepe and other cattel hapened by reason of the great and unseasonable durtth of the last spring and sumer" as a special reason, and the observance of Lent is enjoined as "a matter of great benefit to the realme" upon this ground. There are many, doubtless, who will sympathize with the "aged gentleman of 103 yeres" who complained of having lost 2,000*l.* through his fraudulent 'solicitors,' and whose case was duly investigated by the Lords of the Council.

Acts of the Privy Council.—Vol. XXI. 1591. (Stationery Office.)—The dominant feature of this volume, which covers the period March to September, 1591, is also the dispatch of troops to France to assist Henry against the League. We obtain, consequently, much information on the military system of the time in this country. The main idea of the Government was to send 3,000 men to France, of whom 1,500 were to be newly raised, and the other 1,500 seasoned soldiers from the English garrisons in the Low Countries, who were to be replaced there by an equal number of recruits levied for the purpose. The county was, as usual, the unit for levying troops, a number roughly proportionate to its size or population being demanded from it, together with the weapons and armour for them, which were drawn from the county store, and had to be returned or replaced, in order that home defence might be sufficiently provided for. Each company or "band" was nominally 150, but really 135 strong, the proportion in every 100 men being 40 pikemen, 20 musketeers, 6 halberdiers, 24 "callivers," and 10 "dead pays," i.e., men on paper only. Our latest military developments were anticipated by the raising of local contributions to supplement the meagre Government allowance for outfit, and to give the officers a "liberality" and "some money to every soldier to put in their purses." Even more curious is the parallel afforded by the Queen's care in commanding "with her owne gracious speche," that on the return of these levies, the men "may be retayned in the former place of service whereuppon to lyve.....that they maie be favoured to continue in their former occupations to lyve thereby, or yf they shall by any casualty hapened to them in their service be made unable to gett their lyvyng by their occupations or handy workes, then that the towne or paryshe maie give some contrybutcion for their releefe untill they maie be hable to gett their lyvyng."

The field state of the force for France records the pay of each rank from the "Generall Capitaine" at 5*l.* a day down to the common soldier with his 3*s.* 4*d.* a week, out of which he had to pay for his food. Not only had the high pay of the chief officers, conspicuous in the Civil Wars, thus become conspicuous already, but also the vicious system of payment in two capacities; for of the three "Collonelles" of regiments, who had 10*s.* a day each, one received in addition 40*s.* as "Lieutenant" to the general. The "two cannonyers sent with the greate ordynance" received 1*s.* a day each. Of matters other than military this volume has not much of interest to tell us, but the Council had considerable trouble in deciding disputes as to Irish lands, the contests between the native houses and the English "undertakers" increasing in vehemence. The changes of the old system of tenure by the introduction of entails and socage, together with the commutation of ancient services for money-rents, were evidently the cause of great friction. The regulation of the cloth trade, the defence of the coasts, and the watching of Jesuits and recusants, when foreign invasion was anticipated, were among the matters that occupied the attention of the Council. "The manacles" and other "tortour" were prescribed for William Hackett to make him reveal his "divelish purpose," while certain leading recusants were to be given a chance of conversion by the Dean of St. Paul's and "Dr. Andrewes," assisted by the "vearie neare" prospect of their execution. The Lord Mayor received a strong hint as to the sanitary condition of the City, while the Council had also to keep their eyes on the decay of archery and of bear-baiting, plays being forbidden in London on Sundays and Thursdays as competing dangerously with the latter amusement. The volume before us, we may add, has a careful and elaborate index.

BOOKS ON ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY.

It is not quite clear to us why Dr. Lindsay has contributed *Luther and the German Reformation* to the "World's Epoch Makers," a series published by Messrs. T. & T. Clark, of Edinburgh. Like so many books on Luther published in this country, it is essentially apologetic, and, of course, the facts are all in Köstlin. This was inevitable, and it is no discredit to Dr. Lindsay, but it tends to deprive his little volume of its right to exist. The volume is constructed on the customary lines. Little or no attempt is made to point out the anti-social results of Luther's doctrine of salvation by faith alone, or the narrowness of his treatment of the Bible. His services to the German language are, as usual, overrated, and his doctrine of the Eucharist is minimized; indeed, the reader is quietly told that "Calvin's theory" "combined the doctrines of Luther and Zwingli." Can Dr. Lindsay really persuade himself that this is correct? A much better book than this is the late Dr. Beard's, which we reviewed in 1889; apparently it does not figure in Dr. Lindsay's list of authorities, and we presume it was too impartial to be appreciated.

Another instalment of the same series is *Wesley and Methodism*, by Mr. F. J. Snell. Mr. Snell is obviously a clever man, and had his treatment of his subject been less desultory he might have written an interesting volume; but worse than his lack of firm handling of his theme is his constant straining after a cheap kind of smartness. For example, "The Jesuits of Moravia called him [Christian David] the 'bush preacher,' which was better than if they had called him a bush ranger." Vulgarities of this kind are of frequent occurrence. Neither this volume nor its predecessor is furnished with an index.

Dom Bede Camm's adaptation from the German *A Day in the Cloister* (Sands) is written solely for the purpose of spiritual edification,

and calls for no long notice here. The praises of the contemplative life of the cloister are sung in terms which have often been used before and will doubtless often be used again. The book professes to describe an ideal Benedictine monastery as existing in 1900. The sincerity of the writer's devotion to the religious life is unquestionable, but it has not served to raise the quality of his utterances above the dead level of sentimental platitudes to which the seekers after edification are well accustomed. The style is easy and the reader's burden is light. Humour is shown in but one phrase, and this in questionable taste—the Martyrology is described as “the ‘Almanach de Gotha’ of the Heavenly Court.”

Dr. Möller did not live to finish the third volume of his excellent outlines of the *History of the Christian Church*, which we have before had occasion to praise, and the work was completed down to the Peace of Westphalia by Prof. Kawerau, of Kiel. The competent translator of the third volume, Mr. Freese, has lately published it through Messrs. Sonnenschein. Of course, both Prof. Möller and his continuator take a strongly Lutheran view of matters, but they are accurate and fair-minded. We observe that Dr. Kawerau, in a foot-note, practically gives up the story of Calvin's stay at Ferrara. Mr. Freese has, we fancy, mistaken the epithets applied by the historian to Sadolet's letter to the Genevese. We have not the original before us, but “humanistically superficial” seems to be an inversion of the meaning.

Bishop Serapion's Prayer-Book (S.P.C.K.), of which the Bishop of Salisbury has published a translation, is contained in a manuscript preserved at Mount Athos, and was printed last year by Dr. Wobbermin in ‘*Texte und Untersuchungen*.’ It is just the sort of document to interest an Anglican bishop, and Dr. Wordsworth has evidently been delighted to work at it and compare it with other liturgies.

Prof. Collins has published with the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge *The Canons of 1571* in English and Latin. The English version has hitherto been difficult of access. It fell dead from the press.

REPRINTS OF ENGLISH CLASSICS.

The seventh “Heft” of ‘*Palaestra*,’ edited by Profs. Brandl and Erich Schmidt (Berlin, Mayer & Müller), is a dissertation *Ueber die mittelenglische Uebersetzung des Speculum Humane Salvationis*, by Otto Brix. The work which is the subject of the author's investigations was edited for the Roxburghe Club in 1888 by Mr. A. H. Huth, from a MS. in his own possession. Mr. Huth's edition, as all scholars know who have had occasion to use it, is of a very amateurish character. The text contains many misreadings (such as “insyuyte” for *infymyte*) which any person at all familiar with Middle English will be able to correct at a glance; and the explanations of quite common words in the glossary are often ludicrously wrong. As the MS., which so far as is known is unique, is not in any public library, the text can only be corrected conjecturally, though comparison with the Latin original will usually suggest the true reading. This dissertation is, as the work of a pupil of the late Prof. Zupitza might be expected to be, a sound and satisfactory performance. The phonology, grammar, and metre, and the translator's method of treating his original, are analyzed with the utmost possible minuteness and accuracy. The author might have noted that the Middle English translator has correctly *collibists* (59, 9) where the Latin text cited has the easily explained corruption *columbista*. The identification of *fon* with the Old Norse *fáni* (p. 102) is untenable. In the list of erroneous readings in Mr. Huth's text Dr. Brix mentions *ales* (22, 20), which he proposes to correct into *akes*. We think the printed reading is right, in spite of the

author's observation that a *for ai* does not occur in the text. In addition to the errors that Dr. Brix has mentioned, there are several words that cannot possibly be right, though not having the Latin at hand we do not venture to suggest any correction. It can hardly be said that this particular text is worthy of all the labour which the writer has bestowed upon it; but the dissertation gives evidence of ability which, we trust, will find exercise in investigations of greater importance.

Shakespeare's Poems. Edited by F. S. Ellis. (Arnold.)—We take the above from a colophon, for this book has nothing that can strictly be called a title-page; neither has it any sort of preface or introduction; even the title-pages of the several poems are suppressed, and for all dates and bibliographical information the reader must seek elsewhere. The old spelling has been preserved, though the long *s* has been discarded, and the interchange of *v* and *u* reformed. The texts are not simple reprints; they have undergone editorial revision, though, in the entire absence of notes, one cannot tell where corrections are made or on what authority. The book, however, is not to be regarded from a literary point of view; it is rather as a choice specimen of the work of the Essex House Press for the Guild of Handicraft that it has to be considered. It is printed in red and black; print and paper are superb, and the vellum cover in which they are encased—or should we not say enshrined?—is a thing of joy. We should like to stop here, but we cannot help asking our artistic conscience, Are the initial ornamental letters—“bloomers,” with which the pages are so profusely loaded—really beautiful, or do they only aim at quaintness, and with indifferent success? And again, In their intense blackness are they not in too violent contrast with the rest of the page of type? We have a fancy that in an artistically arranged page a certain harmony of “colour” should be maintained. We may add that in our poor judgment the book would lose nothing of its beauty were the frontispiece to ‘*Venus and Adonis*’—the only picture in the volume—absent.

SCANDINAVIAN LITERATURE.

The Home of the Eddic Poems. By Sophus Bugge. Translated from the Norwegian by W. H. Schofield. (Nutt.)—This book is a fair instance of that philological mythology whose method of critical analysis rests, to quote Mr. Andrew Lang, “on the critic's own idea of what, in accordance with his theory, ought to be the case,” and it is distinguished throughout by that ingenuity of hypothesis which the same authority has taught us so deeply to distrust. The main contention of Prof. Bugge is that “the great majority of both the mythological and heroic poems were composed by Norwegians in the British Isles,” and the distinguished author supports his theory with all the weight of an immense erudition and all the skill of a practised disputant. The net result is, nevertheless, thin at best, and often highly unsatisfactory. Many of the comparisons between Northern mythology and the Christian Scriptures, tending to show that the Norsemen borrowed their myths from the Celts or Saxons, strike us as strained and unnatural to the last degree. Thus, to give but one salient instance, commenting on Vafthr., 50–51, when the Giant in reply to Odin's question, “Which of the Asir shall rule over the possessions of the Gods when Surt's flames shall be extinguished?” replies, “Vithar and Váli shall occupy the dwellings of the Gods when Surt's flame shall be quenched,” Prof. Bugge remarks, “So far as Vithar is concerned, this conception rests on Rev. ii. 26–27, where the Lord says, ‘And he that overcometh and keepeth my works unto the end [the italics are the author's], to him will I give power over the nations: and he shall rule them with a rod of iron.’” Again, it seems to us somewhat

hazardous to derive the word “Fenrisúlfr” “from the foreign *infernus lupus* as changed in old Norse by popular etymology,” while to identify Hloðrārðr with Laertes is only possible by an act of linguistic legerdemain which taxes all the ingenuity of the author. We could multiply instances of the insufficient and ill-applied criteria which the author employs to build up theories which have no real scientific foundation, but the instances already supplied will suffice. It would be doing an injustice, indeed, to a writer of Prof. Bugge's critical acumen to insinuate that he himself is not well aware of the unsubstantiality of many of his pet hypotheses. On the contrary, he himself frequently and freely admits that his theories may appear temerarious; nay, on one occasion he breaks off an elaborate argument with the exclamation, “Enough of these airy combinations,” at the same time acknowledging that “the guess that the author of the first Helgi Lay, when he wrote about Helgi, thought of Canute the Great, has no solid foundation in external evidence.” Yet, despite such admissions, we again and again find the author drawing inferences from mere suppositions, using these same suppositions as the bases for fresh dicta, and concocting purely fanciful narratives (e.g., the description of the presumptive wanderings of the author of the first Helgi Lay) to support foregone conclusions. A typical instance of the author's strange preference for the less probable of two hypotheses, provided only that it fits in with his theory, will be found in his consideration of the provenance of the Helgi and Guthrun poems. Finnur Jónsson in the first volume of ‘*Den oldnorske Litteraturs Historie*’ (pp. 252–8) has pointed out that the leading topical features of the Helgi Lay—e.g., the allusion to the goatherd with a hazel stick in his hands, clambering up the steep mountain sides, the picture of the goats flying before the wolves, the splendid ash trees, and the proudly strutting stag—are exclusively Norse, and make it more than probable that the poet grew up among such surroundings. Yet Prof. Bugge arbitrarily dismisses the idea, and insists upon an Irish origin for these poems, for no other reason, apparently (apart from purely philological grounds), than that, although it cannot be denied that there were stags in Norway in ancient times, “there is nothing to indicate that they were much thought of by the people.” It would show ignorance as well as ingratitude to deny that ‘*The Home of the Eddic Poems*’ abounds with instructive and stimulating suggestions—a scholar of Prof. Bugge's ability could scarce touch any philological subject without largely adding to the world's store of knowledge thereof—yet a careful perusal of the book strengthens us in the conviction that the comparative mythological, not the comparative philological method, is the real touchstone of these obscure questions of the origin of folk-poetry, whose roots lie not in the highly developed languages of comparatively modern races, but in the very heart of human nature itself. Finally, we congratulate Mr. Schofield on his really admirable translation.

Sverrisaga: the Saga of King Sverri of Norway. Translated by J. Sephton. (Nutt.)—This, the fourth volume of the “*Northern Library*,” is in every way worthy of its three predecessors already reviewed in these columns, and does equal credit to editor, publisher, and printer. We cannot say, indeed, that we regard Mr. Sephton as an absolutely ideal translator. Such sentences as “The men of Sundale said they would make an unpleasant rear attack on those who came against him there in the east,” though literally accurate, lack the fire and force of the original, and the same remark applies to the rendering of King Sverri's speech about drinking to excess. “Thee” and “you” are occasionally (e.g. p. 78) employed of the same person in the same sentence, and Mr. Sephton is evidently uncertain as to the proper use of his proper names. It is

irritating to an English reader to find "Kristiskirk" for *Christchurch*, "Marieskirk" for *Mary's Church*, "Pal" for *Paul*, "Petr's Mass," "Apostle Petr," and, worst of all, "Postala-kirk" for *Church of the Apostles*. Besides, the translator is inconsistent, for we find "Bishop's Court," and other rightly anglicized forms, cheek by jowl with the solecisms already alluded to. Sometimes, too, he translates nicknames and shipnames and sometimes he does not, with odd results; and there can surely be no excuse whatever for such forms as "Sudreys" and "Gautelf." It would have been just as easy, and much more intelligible, to have said *tout bonnement* "Hebrides" and "River Gotha." Still such eccentricities are but trifles after all, and only those of us who are aware of the extreme difficulty of Mr. Sephton's task can rightly appreciate the real and solid merit of his work as a whole. As to the Saga itself, it certainly lacks the grandeur and the dramatic vigour of 'The Saga of King Olaf Tryggvason,' and has none of the romantic and pathetic interest of 'The Tale of Throned Gate.' Still, quite apart from its historical importance, it is well worth reading for its own sake, and Mr. Sephton has done a good deed in thus rendering it adequately into English for the first time. The introduction, moreover, shows ripe and thorough scholarship, and the eight maps are a distinct boon to the student. We trust Mr. Sephton will persevere with his Scandinavian studies.

Den oldnorske og oldislandske Litteraturs Historie. Af F. Jónsson. Bde I., II. (Copenhagen, Carlsbergfond.)—In a preface of singular modesty and candour Herr Jónsson, after informing us that his main principles in conducting this important investigation have been objectivity and thoroughness, and after emphasizing the fact that he has approached the subject from the outset quite free from any preconceived opinion, "simply resolved to accept the results which the documents might yield up of themselves," declares he is content to leave to the judgment of others how far he has succeeded in removing something of the uncertainty which besets that most obscure, if most fascinating subject, the origin and development of Skjaldedoesi and the Saga. We may safely reassure him as to the reception his great book is likely to meet with from Scandinavian scholars in general, for, although not without faults of arrangement and some unnecessary repetition, it is, so far, indubitably a permanent contribution to our knowledge of Northern literature. Within the last twenty years many monographs of great interest and importance have enriched our knowledge of old Norse literature. The researches of Wimmer, Bugge, Bæth, Maurer, Kr. Kaalund, Cederschiöld, Storm, Steenstrup, Mögk, Vigfusson, Möbius, and others have shed floods of light upon various more or less recondite branches of the subject. But there has been no attempt hitherto to treat it as a whole; its historical has more or less been subordinated to its philological aspect; it has been considered, for the most part, rather from a scientific than from a purely literary point of view, and the worst abuses of the purely philological method have thriven and multiplied in a field of investigation which lends itself, perhaps, more than any other to hardy hypothesis and desultory speculation. It is the supreme merit of Herr Jónsson's book that it adopts by preference the historical method. As far as possible he does not go beyond his facts, and he pays far more attention to tradition than most of our younger Scandinavian scholars are wont to do. On the whole, indeed, his method is conservative in the best sense of that much-abused word, and certainly, in all such investigations, it seems to us that there is more safety and security in an erudite, impartial, and critical conservatism, which cautiously picks its way along with the aid of the

still distinct, if somewhat shadowy landmarks of tradition, than in that purely empirical scholarship, however brilliant and ingenious, which, though professedly averse to take anything for granted, nevertheless is too often content to build up an elaborate and imposing theory on such a flimsy foundation as the fanciful interpretation of a single sentence—nay, often of a single word. Over the earlier portion of the work, which deals with the poetical Edda, original and suggestive as it is, we pass lightly, for the simple reason that the whole subject has already been exhaustively studied. We may note in passing, however, that Herr Jónsson considers that the Eddic songs cannot be later than the middle of the eleventh century. Indeed, he places the 'Völuspá' as early as 925–50. He also adduces cogent arguments in favour of a Norwegian rather than of an Icelandic provenance of the earlier poems, and detects German influences in the later ones. His analyses of the separate poems are most stimulating, and we are inclined to agree with him that the Eddic songs are not, as so often has been supposed, simply folk-poetry, but rather the elaborately executed masterpieces of finished literary artists. Finally, as a specimen of fine and exact criticism we would point to his examination and description of the corrupt 'Grimnismál.' From the Eddic poems the author passes on to the Skjaldekvald, or poetry of the Skjalds. Here, too, very cogently, as it seems to us, he argues in favour of the authenticity of the older Skjalds as against the iconoclastic criticism of Jessen, Bugge, and Steenstrup. He also animadvertes severely, though not unjustly, on Vigfusson's disparagement of tradition, and breaks a lance with Prof. Skeat on the etymology of the word "skjald." But it is in the descriptive portion of the volume that the author is at his best. Nowhere else have we ever met with such a lucid and attractive account of the old Norse wandering minstrel, who may to a certain extent be said to have united in his own person the qualities of an improvisator, a courtier, a chronicler, and a special correspondent. When we reflect that the names of no fewer than 214 famous Skjalds have come down to us, it certainly seems no exaggeration to say with Herr Jónsson that every young Icander of the eleventh century was a born poet; and the honour in which the Skjalds were held, and the privileges which they enjoyed, argue no small degree of taste and culture in an age which has somewhat hastily been labelled barbarous. As Herr Jónsson well remarks, there was a substratum of solid truth in the jocose observation made by the historian Sars that "the poetic art was a national means of subsistence for the Icelanders." And they were well equipped for their profession. To begin with, they had all the immense lore of the old mythology at their fingers' ends, and the highest ideal for a Skjald was the ability to improvise equally quickly in both verse and prose, "as Odin had done." Each generation handed down the sacred deposits to the next following, and it was no unusual thing for a young poetic aspirant to attach himself for a time to a veteran of the craft and become his disciple. Style was cultivated in these schools of poetry to an astonishing degree of minuteness, and the well-known *kenningar*, or circumlocutions, the most peculiar feature of old Norse poetry, were the fruits of a strenuous striving after a high poetic flight. And this technical education, as we may call it, was richly supplemented by that knowledge of life which can only be learnt by world-wide travel and a long residence at the courts of kings and princes. The Skjalds, in fact, scoured Europe from Iceland to Byzantium, and as they were always keen observers, with wide-open eyes and a modern reporter's insatiable eagerness for exact information, their poems are of very high value, even as historical documents, especially as the writers were, for the most part, eye-witnesses of the persons and

the events to which they allude. We have, unfortunately, but little space left for adequately noticing Prof. Jónsson's second volume, which is perhaps of even greater importance than the first, treating as it does of that subject of inexhaustible interest, the Saga. The golden age of these unique masterpieces is fixed by Herr Jónsson at 1170–1200. At that period social life in Iceland had entered upon a peaceful period especially favourable to the development of literature, and the telling of and listening to tales had always been one of the favourite pastimes of the Norse race. This tale-telling gradually took the form of regular biography, each leading family finding its especial chronicler—presumably, for the most part, a priest or monk—and so the noble array of *sögur* suddenly sprang into existence. The author expatiates eloquently upon the supreme merits of this unique vernacular literature, and its vast superiority to the Latin chronicles of the age. Nothing, indeed, is so striking as the contrast between the diffuse and turgid pedantry of the average mediæval chronicler and the absolute perfection of style which we find in all the best *sögur*. They are, indeed, great works of art written by born historians who, within their own limits, have never been surpassed. Their style is always characterized by a noble simplicity; they have no subjective tendency; they are absolutely impartial; they contain nothing superfluous, nothing inappropriate, no digressions, no moral platitudes; and all their personages are no mere typical abstractions, but real flesh and blood, studied from life and on the spot, and hit off with a few bold and unforgettable touches. And as historical documents they are hardly less interesting. It is not too much to say that we find pretty nearly all we know of old Scandinavian life and culture in the *sögur*, while they are indispensable to the study of Northern philology, and therefore to the study of philology in general. Even their weak point, their chronology, is by no means so vague and faltering as is commonly supposed. We cannot follow Dr. Jónsson through his masterly analyses of all the principal *sögur*. Suffice it to say that they are always marked by rare literary taste and critical acumen; indeed, we defy anybody at all interested in Scandinavia to rise from a perusal of this book without a burning desire to fly to the *sögur* themselves, and an English version of it is an urgent desideratum. In fine, we heartily commend the work to all true lovers of literature, especially Norse literature.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

Nature in Downland, by W. H. Hudson (Longmans & Co.), is, we suppose, one of the books which owe their existence to the vogue obtained by those of the late Richard Jefferies. Mr. Hudson is a better naturalist than Jefferies, and has not quite his faculty for saying a thing in ten words where three would have done; but we must own to being a little weary of these descriptions of country sights and sounds. Now and then a writer like the late Mr. Jennings manages to catch and impart the mood of "out-of-doors" in all its aspects; but for the most part these books are mere recitals of what every one who knows the country has observed for himself, while to those who do not know it they cannot, one would suppose, be much more than hieroglyphics. Mr. Hudson is at his best when he gets on to birds, but for people who have never seen an owl or a missel-thrush, one can hardly think that his observations of, say, the feeding-habits of those birds can possess much interest; though those who do know something of them will be pleased with his story of the missel-thrush which knocked the sparrow-hawk off the telegraph-wire. Did he ever see a bird of the same kind in hot pursuit of a kestrel? The present writer once did; and all his sense of justice was

gratified. If Mr. Hudson would give his readers more birds and less meditation and moralization, æsthetic and other, he might, perhaps, find a smaller audience, but we cannot help thinking it would be a more attentive. He ought, by the way, to know better than to call Gilbert White "the parson of Selborne."

Modern Italy, by Prof. Pietro Orsi (Fisher Unwin), is not one of the most successful works in the "Story of the Nations" series. To compress the history of a hundred eventful years into a volume of this size, and leave it anything but a dry chronicle of events, is an almost impossible task. "In order to understand the enormous difficulties overcome by Cavour, it would be necessary to follow literally day by day the history of that period," says the author at one point. Precisely so; and how can any interest be taken in his policy unless the difficulties are understood? He has, by the way, hampered himself by devoting seven pages out of his limited space to reproducing verbatim a large portion of one of Cavour's speeches, the greater part of which is parliamentary "common form." Prof. Orsi seems to be generally accurate about his facts, though he has, we think, followed popular tradition in overrating the importance of Napoleon III.'s words to the Austrian ambassador on the New Year's Day of 1859, and has repeated what is now known to be a fiction in stating that when Garibaldi landed at Marsala in 1860, English men-of-war interfered to prevent the Neapolitan ships from firing on his men. The summary of literature and art in the last chapter may be of some use as a catalogue of names and dates; but as criticism it hardly amounts to much. The translation, by Miss Vialls, reads fairly well, in spite of some slovenly English—"others went to help tenant the prisons of Moravia," for example; but the translator ought to have known something of the subject before beginning to translate, so as not to have headed her first chapter "Italy after Aquisgrana."

Sport in War, by Major-General R. S. S. Baden-Powell (Heinemann), is a reprint of four articles which appeared in the *Badminton Magazine*. They are good of their kind, but it is probably not unfair to say that they owe their resurrection to the deserved reputation gained by the author in his capacity of defender of Mafeking. The small volume is tastefully produced—"a neat rivulet of text meandering through a meadow of margin," the banks of the said rivulet being appropriately verdant. The illustrations, with one exception, are by the author, and attest his considerable artistic skill.

The Kasidah of Hâjî Abdâ al-Yazdî. By Capt. Sir Richard F. Burton. (H. J. Cook.)—Admirers of Richard Burton will welcome this luxurious edition of the remarkable poem which appeared in Lady Burton's biography of her husband, and now receives for the third time an independent, though still rather limited existence. Certainly it deserves to be better known. The mock Hâjî—he was no stranger to the part—offers a fascinating, but often, it must be confessed, irritating medley of ancient theosophy and modern science cast in a mould of Oriental imagery. His views of life, based upon a gloomy pessimism, and his protest notwithstanding, mainly negative, cannot be discussed here; he develops them in an interesting essay. The poem itself is unequal. Eloquence and vigour are not wanting; and in the descriptive passages many a felicitous touch causes regret that Sir Richard should have devoted so little space to the magic and mystery of the desert. The opening lines show the author at his best:—

The hour is nigh; the waning Queen walks forth to rule the later night;
Crown'd with the sparkle of a Star, and throned on orb of ashen light:

The Wolf-tail sweeps the paling East to leave a deeper gloom behind

And Dawn appears her shining head, sighing with Semblance of a wind:

The highlands catch yon Orient gleam, while purpling still the lowlands lie;
And pearly mists, the morning-pride, soar incense-like to greet the sky.

It is unfortunate that Lady Burton, by quoting some wonderfully inept appreciation of the 'Kasidah,' should seem to challenge a comparison with Ecclesiastes, and even with Job. Blind hero-worship is an amiable weakness, but carried to this length it grows ludicrous. The publisher, being only a man, contents himself with the "not necessarily uncritical affirmation" that the 'Kasidah' will eventually rank next after FitzGerald's 'Rubá'iyât.' Perhaps, *longo sed proximo intervallo*. FitzGerald was a great literary artist. Did he ever write, could he ever have written, such a verse as this?—

Another boasts he would divorce old barren reason from his bed,
And wed the Vine-maid in her stead:—fools who believe a word he said!

Let Sir Richard answer:—

My gorge ariseth at the thought; I commune with myself and cry.

And again:—

Slips from the maiden's lips the dew; brushes the bloom from virgin brow:—
Such is his fleshly bliss that strives the Maker through the Made to know.

One can imagine how FitzGerald would have shuddered! We do not accuse the author of deliberately suggesting an offensive pun, but of failing to notice it. The truth is that Burton, with all his power and versatility, had not the delicacy of ear and distinction of style which are the poet's incommunicable gift. The 'Rubá'iyât' are "a miracle of rare device"; the 'Kasidah' is, on the whole, a capital piece of writing. When Burton calls on the Sâfîs to support his materialistic argument, he curiously misrepresents their doctrine. The Sâfî does not consider man's soul "a fancy, opposed to body, which is a fact." For him the body is no fact at all, but a mere transitory phenomenon veiling the soul, or divine principle, which is the one eternal fact. Nor does he believe that the five senses are the doors of all human knowledge. On the contrary, he asserts that no knowledge worthy of the name can be derived through these treacherous channels. Burton's remark that 'Omar Khayyâm spiritualized Sâfism, even if it be the consequence of his original misconception, is truer than he meant. He evidently felt, what popular writers ignore or dispute, that 'Omar the mystic was at least as real a personage as he of the Red Wine and the Rose.

THE story of the misfortunes of Caroline of Brunswick, wife of the Prince Regent, and Queen of England, is well told in *A Lady of the Regency*, by Mrs. Stepney Rawson (Hutchinson & Co.). It is rare to find a story which includes so much thorough and honest work as this. Narrative and dialogue alike are treated with the utmost care, and the book will unquestionably be regarded as successful. A suspicion arises that, long as the book is even in its present form, it has been somewhat shortened, as it is difficult to account otherwise for some passages. The chief subject throughout is the unhappy queen, who was born in 1768, and who married her cousin, afterwards George IV., in 1795. Her story is related with much sympathy, and in as favourable a manner as possible to her cause. The details are given from the point of view of one of the ladies who attended her, not, it should be said, Lady Anne Hamilton. It need only be stated that the writer shows knowledge of the memoirs of the time, and that the reader has frequent occasion to be grateful for the restraint with which the subject is treated. One scene inclines to be ludicrous where the hero's "masterful hand" pulls off a lady's stockings by the toes—a practically impossible feat. In another place, after she had become queen, Caroline is made to remark in conversation that she is much over forty years of age; she was in fact over fifty at the time in question. Elsewhere the Duke of Wellington is described as

riding with his troops, and it is said, "He sat as he had sat at Waterloo or Enghien." The reference to Enghien will puzzle some of Mrs. Stepney Rawson's readers. The volume is interesting and attractive, and should meet with approval at the hands of the public.

Archives Militaires du Premier Siècle.—Texte Inédit du Papyrus Latin du Genève No. I. Par J. Nicole et Ch. Morel. (Geneva, Kündig.)—The Latin papyrus manuscript No. I. of Geneva is a fragment, measuring roughly 14 in. square, which contains on its recto and verso some curious official memoranda relating to Roman soldiers in Egypt about A.D. 80-90. It was bought by M. Naville seven years ago in the Fayoum, and presumably relates to that district; the soldiers mentioned in it are plainly legionaries. The recto has two sets of notes. The first details the pay of two soldiers, each entitled to 248 "dr." every four months. The "dr." apparently are drachmæ, equivalent in value to denarii, but the men do not seem actually to receive the money. Deductions are made from the total for hay, wood, boots and clothes, and for *saturmalicia*, and the surplus is put to the man's credit in the military "savings bank." In this way one of the soldiers saves 208 dr., and the other 168 dr. in a year. The method of payment in four-monthly instalments and the savings bank were both already known to us, but the additional details are new, and indeed somewhat puzzling, since Domitian is usually said to have given the legionaries 300 denarii a year, with food, clothes, and the like all free. We might suppose our papyrus to record the arrangements existing under Domitian before he did this, but then we are confronted by the fact that previously to that the legionaries' pay was only 225 denarii a year. In fact, the papyrus at present offers a riddle to scholars by these details. The other note on the recto gives the employment on special duties of four soldiers: *excitad frumentum* or *ad hormos conficiendos* or *ad chartam conficiendam*, he was dispatched to levy corn, to make anchorages (? on the Nile), to get archive-paper at certain dates, and returned to ordinary work at certain other dates. The verso also has two sets of notes. One is a brief and imperfect list of *opera vacantes*, as it seems, men freed from regular duties for service in the armoury or the clerks' offices of the regiment. The other is a complicated table of the actual employments of thirty-six men for ten days. The employments are stated by abbreviations, and are therefore not easy to understand; but one notices such items as *stapor*, which must mean *statio portæ*, guard at the gates of the cantonments, or *stercus*, sanitary work, or *armamenta*, perhaps armoury duties. These memoranda have been edited pleasantly and adequately by MM. Nicole and Morel, with transcript, notes, and facsimile, in a folio pamphlet of thirty pages, the only fault of which is its odd and very inconvenient shape, due, apparently, to the facsimile.

MR. JOHN MURRAY publishes a most interesting little volume, *The Constitution and Laws of Afghanistan*, by Mir Munshi Sultan Mohammad Khan, of Christ's College, Cambridge. Scoffers may say that at Kabul there is no constitution and no law but the Amir's will; still the Munshi has done his best, and it is good. The Amir's own views on the future of Afghanistan, extracted from a life not yet published, are full of wisdom, and will be found at pp. 56-8.

COL. PRIDEAUX has printed a useful supplement to his bibliography of FitzGerald, lately published in *Notes and Queries*.

WE have on our table *A Short History of French Literature*, by L. E. Kastner and H. G. Atkins (Blackie).—*Ancient Britain in the Light of Modern Archaeological Discoveries*, by Alex. Del Mar (New York, Cambridge Encyclopedia Co.).—*Sandro Botticelli*, by A. Streeter (Catholic Truth Society).—*Cassell's Guide to Paris, 1900*

(Cassell).—*The Economics of Distribution*, by J. A. Hobson (Macmillan).—*Social and Political Dynamics*, by M. Mackenzie (Williams & Norgate).—*Ancient Ideals*, by H. O. Taylor, 2 vols. (Macmillan).—*Let There be Light*, by D. Lubin (Putnam).—*Great Books as Life-Teachers*, by N. D. Hillis (Olliphant, Anderson & Ferrier).—*Johnson's Life of Dryden*, by P. Peterson (Macmillan).—*Dinglewood Shakespeare Manuals: As You Like It*, Questions and Notes, by S. Wood (J. Heywood).—*A First Manual of Composition*, by E. H. Lewis (Macmillan).—*Jewel Mysteries I have Known*, by Max Pemberton (Ward & Lock).—*The Despatch Rider*, by E. Glanville (Methuen).—*The Dream of Warringtonian*, by A. Bennett (Warrington, Warrise Publishing Co.).—*Hilda Wade*, by Grant Allen (Grant Richards).—*A Fighter in Khaki*, by Ralph Rodd (J. Long).—*Mrs. Jeremie - Diddere*, by H. J. Jennings (Harrison & Sons).—*Songs of the Hour*, by J. J. Bell (Glasgow, the Scots Pictorial Publishing Co.).—*Man and the Spiritual World*, by the Rev. A. Chambers (C. Taylor).—*Christ's Workers among all Conditions of Men*, by Mrs. T. R. Seddon (S.P.C.K.).—*Papers for the Parsonage*, by Two Clergymen (Stock).—*Handfuls*, by the Rev. Francis Bourdillon (Wells Gardner).—*Some Heresies Dealt With*, by A. H. Japp, LL.D. (Burleigh). Among New Editions we have *Nelson*, by J. K. Laughton (Macmillan).—*An Uncanny Girl*, by M. M. Sadleir (Greening).—*Fast and Loose*, by Major Arthur Griffiths (Macqueen).—*How to Deal with your Banker*, by H. Warren (Grant Richards).—*How to Appeal against your Rates*, by A. D. Lawrie (E. Wilson).—*and The Scientific Foundations of Analytical Chemistry*, by W. Ostwald, translated by G. McGowan (Macmillan).

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

ENGLISH.

Fine Art and Archaeology.

Moring (T.). Fifty Book-Plates engraved on Copper, 21/ net; One Hundred Book-Plates engraved on Wood, 10/6 net.

Poetry.

Heine (H. von). Buch der Lieder, 12mo. 3/6 net.

History and Biography.

Green (G. E.). A Short History of the British Empire, for the Use of Junior Forms, cr. 8vo. 3/6 net.
Taylor (H. O.). Ancient Ideals, a Study of Intellectual and Spiritual Growth, from Early Times to the Establishment of Christianity, 2 vols. 21/ net.

Geography and Travel.

Kelly's Directory of Cambridgeshire, Norfolk, and Suffolk, imp. 8vo. 30/
Young (R.). From Cape Horn to Panama, roy. 16mo. 2/6

Philology.

Kriech (W.). The Technical School French Grammar, 2/6
Sophocles, Antigone, by G. H. Wells, cr. 8vo. 3/6

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Baruch (S.). The Principles and Practice of Hydrotherapy, 8vo. 18/ net.
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Paterson (D.). The Science of Colour Mixing, a Manual Intended for the Use of Dyers, Calico Printers, and Colour Chemists, 8vo. 7/6 net.
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Smith (J. H.). The Goulstonian Lectures on the Typhoid Bacillus and Typhoid Fever, 8vo. 2/6
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Tod (J.) and McGibbon (W. C.). Marine Engineers' Board of Trade Examinations, 8vo. 2/6 net.

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Bettesworth (W. A.). The Walkers of Southgate, a Famous Brotherhood of Cricketers, edited by R. T. Sachs, 15/
Cooper (W. D.). Sussex Smugglers, cr. 8vo. 3/6
Coulme (K. H.). What Shall I Be? a Guide to Occupations for Men and Women, cr. 8vo. 3/6 net.
Hopkins (T.). The Silent Gate, a Voyage into Prison, 6/
Hunt's Universal Yacht List, 1900, oblong 12mo. 6/
Marsh (R. T.). The Seen and Unseen, cr. 8vo. 6/
Story (A. T.). Golden Deeds of the War, cr. 8vo. 6/

FOREIGN.

Theology.

Schmid (A. v.). Apologetik als spekulative Grundlegung der Theologie, 4m.

Fine Art and Archaeology.

Blasing (F. W. v.). Ein thebanischer Grabfund aus dem Anfang des neuen Reichs, Part 1, 10m.
Roger-Mittès (L.). Architecture, Décoration, et Ameublement pendant le XVIII. Siècle, 40fr.

History and Biography.

Desbrière (É.). Projets et Tentatives de Débarquement aux Îles Britanniques, Vol. 1, 10fr.

Meyer v. Knorau (G.). Jahrbücher des Deutschen Reiches unter Heinrich IV. u. Heinrich V., Vol. 3, 16m.
Quellen zur Geschichte des Zeitalters der Revolution, hrsg. v. H. Hüffer, Part 1, Vol. 1, 20m.

Geography and Travel.

Carte du Théâtre des Opérations en Chine, 1fr. 50.

Philology.

Gay du Borgeal (H.). Colloquia in usum Scholarum, Part 1, 1m. 75.

Science.

Bastian (A.). Die Völkerkunde u. der Völkerverkehr, 3m.
Boutan (L.). La Photographie Sous-Marine, 10fr.
Philaix-Picot (Madame). Recherches Embryologiques sur les Glandes à venin de la Salamandre Terrestre, 10fr.

General Literature.

Pouvourville (A. de). La Question d'Extrême-Orient, 6fr.
Soé (G.). Notions sur la Marine, 3 vols. 9fr.

OXFORD TYPOGRAPHY.

University Press, Oxford, August 13, 1900.

WHILE thanking you for your kind notice of my book, 'A Century of Oxford Typography,' may I be allowed to explain that the process-blocks really have been as carefully produced as any other part of the work? The ancient 'Specimens' of types from which the photographs were taken are not well printed, the impression being often excessive and the colour uneven; but I would not allow the block-maker to clear away the blurs, nor to "fine down" the thick lines of the old prints, lest, in so doing, I should lay myself open to the objection that the reproductions had been "doctored." Nobody was so anxious to give a clear black-and-white impression as the zincographer himself; but I decided that, on the whole, it was better to represent the examples just as they appear in the printed catalogues. HORACE HART.

* * It is good-natured of Mr. Hart to stand up for his zincographer, but in so doing he is unjust to his own predecessors. It is true that in some cases the original 'Specimens' are badly printed, but every defect is exaggerated in the reproduction (see, for instance, the unreadable nonpareil roman on p. 27), and clear, well-printed types are thickened and spoilt. Mr. Hart's ideals in the matter of process-blocks are evidently far too low.

CHARLES STURT.

YOUR readers may perhaps recall the biography of my father-in-law, Capt. Charles Sturt (Australian explorer), which was published last autumn. Since my book came out I have, by the kindness of the family of Sir Ralph Darling, received letters and information which throw new light on the friendship between the Governor of New South Wales and the explorer—a friendship to which, from imperfect knowledge, I did less than justice.

Encouraged by the sympathetic review of my book which appeared last February in the *Athenæum*, I now commit to the hospitality of your columns certain passages of the newly found papers which do fuller justice to the memory of Sir Ralph Darling.

The more important of the letters written by Charles Sturt to Sir Ralph and to Lady Darling range at long intervals over the years 1832 to 1847. They do not touch on the troubles of Darling's rule in Sydney, but they bear emphatic witness to Sturt's sympathy with that governor in his misfortunes. With regard to Sir Ralph's administration, his son, Mr. Frederick Darling, justly points out how arduous was the task of governing a penal settlement during the dangerous years of Reform agitation and in the teeth of an opposition prompted by the Radical party in England; yet that, in spite of obstacles, "the colony flourished greatly under Sir Ralph Darling's rule with a smaller military force and at less expense than in previous years."

I find Sturt, on his arrival in England in September, 1832, writing to Sir Ralph:—

"The Colony was in a most prosperous state, owing to your unceasing exertions, which have been so ungratefully repaid. I heard with grief and indignation of the infamous conduct of certain M.P.s and of their unmanly and lying assertions.....Would

that I might add my humble testimony to confound and to refute them! I hope, my dear Sir, you will not allow the machinations of the wicked to break your peace of mind, or to destroy your firmness. On this subject I have no right to touch—but my heart is too full, and you know me well enough to give me credit for the warmest feelings towards you.....Believe me, I have the most grateful sense of your kind efforts on my behalf, and feel your goodness not the less because I have not experienced the intended benefit."

It is right to mention that, in the draft of an earlier despatch (April 14th, 1831), Darling attributes the long delay in sending home the 'Report of the Murray Expedition' to Sturt's own wish to revise it—a wish frustrated first by illness and then by prolonged absence in Norfolk Island. Certainly the letters show that Darling spared no effort to urge most warmly Sturt's claims and merits; and that, after the plea for promotion had been ignored, it was to Darling's great importunity with Lord Ripon that was due the eventual grant of 5,000 acres of land to Sturt.

That this grant was not unconditional we learn from Sturt's letter of June 24th, 1834, thanking Sir Ralph for his championship, and thus reporting an interview with a Downing Street official:—

"He said that, if I got any considerable grant, I should have to give up my claim as a military officer to the remission, and should have to pay 5 per cent. on the value of the land granted. I could not have believed that such paltry shifts could be resorted to in doing an act of simple justice..... In truth I am sick of so humiliating a process; and, were it not a case of necessity, I would neither subject myself to such treatment, nor look for any reward beyond the approval of my friends."

It is interesting to read the pros and cons of Sturt's reluctant change in the dedication of his first book (entitled 'Two Expeditions into Southern Australia'):—

"My father and friends think it is expected I should address my dedication to Lord Goderich, as a probable means of throwing myself upon his good offices. They contend that Mr. Hay's enquiry upon this subject was meant as an indirect guide to me, especially as he asked the question again, after I had told him of my intention to dedicate the work to you..... But most assuredly, until I receive your permission to address Lord Goderich, I shall not do so..... Were I a man of independent property, or were my health and my vision such as they were, nothing could have induced me to swerve."

To this subject Sturt, when on the eve of returning to New South Wales in 1834, refers in a touching farewell to Sir Ralph; and again, so late as 1868 (the last year of his life), in a letter to Mr. Frederick Darling.

For this friendship, begun in stormy times, but unchilled by adversity or by distance, was broken only by death. The later letters throw light on sundry episodes of Capt. Sturt's career; but I hope that these I have already quoted will suffice to show the tone of affectionate regard which pervades the correspondence and does honour to both the friends, and will explain my regret that material so full of character and of feeling should have been only available too late to be incorporated in my book.

BEATRIX M. STURT.

SIMON TRIPP.

FOR several reasons I read with much interest Mr. Roberts's article on Simon Tripp, one of them being that he was probably a collateral ancestor of my own. A good deal is known of him, and not very much to his credit. The manuscript in the British Museum (Add. MSS. 6251), from which Mr. Roberts has made several extracts, was made use of by President Fowler in his 'History of Corpus Christi College,' pp. 133-7, and it shows that Tripp was not only one of the faction in college which sympathized with Romanism—a matter which concerned his own conscience only—but that in point of morals his character was by no means so estimable as Mr. Roberts supposes it to have been.

The MS. mentions two young men who were apparently pupils of Tripp, although their

names will not be found in any extant list of members of Corpus. These were Humphrey and Nicholas Prideaux. The former was, I think, Humphrey Prideaux, of Westwood in Crediton, who was subsequently a barrister, and died at the beginning of the year 1603/4. The latter was his first cousin, Nicholas Prideaux of Soldon, who was knighted in 1606, after having in the previous year served as High Sheriff of Cornwall, and who died on January 27th, 1627/8. I find many West-Country names in the Corpus lists of the period, and these two young men probably belonged to the college. In later times, with the exception of my own, the only name connected with the family is that of Nicholas Prideaux, a younger brother of Humphrey Prideaux, Dean of Norwich, a young man of great promise, who was admitted as a scholar on November 21st, 1673, and died on June 17th, 1675, at the early age of eighteen.

W. F. PRIDEAUX.

'OLD MORTALITY.'

4, Croxteth Grove, Liverpool, August 10, 1900.

MAY I ask your indulgence for a protest on a matter which is of importance only to myself? In your issue of August 4th there is a short notice of the Pitt Press edition of 'Old Mortality.' Your reviewer accuses me of having destroyed 'Old Mortality.' I am painfully aware of several inadvertencies in proof correction, on which, as a reviewer myself, I should have commented severely. But my offence is to have edited the book at all. The introduction consists only of six pages, and no notes have been added which did not seem essential to an intelligent reading. I cannot see, then, why 'Old Mortality' may not be prepared for school use, while, in your reviewer's opinion, 'The Lady of the Lake' may. Scott himself thought very considerable notes necessary for grown-up readers. Did he "destroy" his novel by appending them?

No one can object more strongly than I to the practice of making literary masterpieces mere pack-asses to carry general information.

J. A. NICKLIN.

* * A novel of Scott's is destroyed when made into a school-book, for boys will take no pleasure in reading a school-book. Such is their nature.

OLD CHELSEA.

MAY I thank Col. Prideaux through your columns for his note about the Inigo Jones Gateway, from which it is clear that there were two "imported" gates at Chiswick, and that the one now in front of Devonshire House is not, as I thought, and as was stated in at least one newspaper at the time of its re-erection, any part of the Inigo Jones structure? But there can, I think, be no doubt that Pope's lines referred to the Beaufort, and not the Burlington House Gateway, as suggested by your reviewer; for the verse is headed 'On an Old Gate at Chiswick.'

I spoke of Leverett as a gardener, following the only authority as to his vocation I have yet come across, Mr. Beaver, who, in the 'Memorials of Old Chelsea,' refers to him as "a retired gardener." I wish I could find out more about him, but have failed so far. Perhaps your reviewer will give us his authority for describing him as an actor. He was, no doubt, the landlord of the old Pye or Magpie tavern, in Cheyne Walk, known later as the Magpie and Stump, which was burnt down in 1886, its site being now occupied by Mr. C. R. Ashbee's Magpie and Stump House. The Leverett dinner, after long extinction, has been revived with added lustre, and is now the Chelsea parochial feast of the year. It is held at the Town Hall, and I fear that James Leverett's 4l. have to be heavily supplemented out of the churchwardens' pockets. The guests under the original bequest were "the churchwardens,

overseers, and constables and clerks of the said Parish and the then master or occupier of the said Magpie."

REGINALD BLUNT.

* * We did not describe Leverett as an actor, but expressed a doubt.

AN AUTOBIOGRAPHY IN VERSE.

27, Gloucester Road, South Kensington, Aug. 14, 1900.

I RECENTLY came across a folio leaf which apparently once formed pp. 141 and 142 of a volume belonging to Sir Robert Naunton, Secretary of State and Master of Requests to James I. of England. On it Sir Robert had written the following short autobiography. Should this seem likely to be of interest to some of your readers, I shall be glad if you could find space for its insertion. The two marginal notes are in the same handwriting as is the poem.

Εἰκονογραφία χαρακτηριστικὴ
ἄμα καὶ ἱστορικὴ Roberti de
Naunton Militis.

1586 1588 1593
Artibus excultus gentis ego, castraque et Aulas
Nōram, Principibus nec male notus eram.
1600
Corrūeram hinc magno nimium devotus Amico,
Otia fecisset nī mihi tuta Deus.
Omnia tentant per tot discrimina rerum
Una fuit satias undique, nulla quies.
Unde ieram, redi. Hic vixi, Musique mibique
HARUM AVEO IN GREMIO VIVERE, AVEBO MORI, 1601
Dixeram, at hic neque parva quies; audiivi Minerva
Tetrica ubi cœpit, tuque, Lyæ, furis.

Ergo urbem repetō, et turbæ me involvo: forenses
Solicitem lites hic tria lustra gravant.

1614
Tandem his perfunctus rebus mea vota ca lūcis
Subtraho livoris nescia, pacis amans.
Mē fruor, et modico contentus id ambio solum,
Nil hic mirari, querere, velle nimis.
Inde minus gaudere datum, minus inde dolere,
Sed gaudere tamen rectius, inque sinu.
Nolle voluptates, nimias nec opes, nec honores
Falsos: hæc mihi opes, hic honos, hoc volupe.
Nunc veterum libros, veteres nunc liber amicos
Degusto, a solo pendo, alorque Deo.

Hunc et me exquirō, invenio, statuque columnam
NIL ULTRA. hic prono Numidae MECUM HABITO.
Nusquam et ubique domi, patria peregrinor in alima,
HOC AGO et hoc quantum fas, latuisse juvat.
Dum veram in patriam, verace in pectore fixam,
Evocor, hanc neque Fors, Spes neque fluxa rotat.
Tu, mea Sors hanc CHRISTE regis, Tu spes mea, per
quem

Spiritus hic vivit, vivet et ista cinis. Ro. N.

Superiora illa melioris ætatis nostre studia, conatus
συντηρῶντα, ἀντάρκειαν ad annum 1616 continuatam
utcumque delineant; quæ sequuntur porro reliquæ
vitæ seriæ conatus, συναρτῶντα, vota, (quid nisi
vota supersunt?) ad annum usque 1631 levi brachio
adumbrata describunt.

Hactenus ex animo mihi me vixisse, Deoque
Immunem memini, commiserante Deo.
Cum declinatam Genio tractuctus in Aulam
Invitō, quantum Rege vocante, trahor.

1616
Supplicibus primum jubeor præses Libellis

1617
Postea Secretis Principis admoveor.
Hic mihi Libertas, toto pretiosior Orbe
Quæ fuit, assiduum migrat in obsequium.
Alter ut Aretophylax stationi affixus eidem,
Indefessus agor, susque ego, deque feror.
Hinc me conjugio, spe libertatis ademptâ,

1619 1620
Antea neglecto mancipio, prole bēor.

Displicet hoc illis, alios obtrudere amores,
Hæredes, mores qui volūere suos.
Mox odiis vero partis succumbitur. Annos
Quattuor inclusum me mea tecta tenent.
Libera servili custodia liberat Aulâ;
Me mihi, meque meo vindicat illa Deo.
Quæ verax prior admonui, jam præstat Iberus,

1624
Hic PUPILLORUM tertia cura datur.
Janque novam nactus, dum sedulus apparo Spar-
tam

Exornare, diem Rex Iacobus obit.
Qui me cognōris, me sorte in utraque probāras
Hei mihi, quo fato Rex Iacobe jaces?
Quanta, heu, te populi strages morientis, Elisam
Quanta secuta? eheu profluunt lacrymæ.

* Makes go. d.

Carole succedis Genitori, addictus eidem
Ah nimis infausto, cui fuit ille duci.

1625
Hoc duce amas peregre, peregrinam ducis amatam;
1626
Hispano: hinc Gallo bella inhonora moves.

1627
Hinc ea quæ Regno acciderint, quæ adversa Sioni,
Quæ Tibi, quæque illi, quæ mihi, quæque aliis.
Enarrant alii; mihi fas deflere, precari.
Compati, et* invicta vincere sympathia.
Tu, deus, hæc nōsti, Deus his ignosce, et
Supplicis, o Regum Rex, miserescere gregis.
Tu potes afflictis Vindex exurgere nobis,
Surgere ἀναξικακοῖς solus ἀλεξικακός.
Tu potes Ægypto, Babylone, Marique reductos
Ex imo, potes, et vis relevare Tuos. Ro. N.

So far these verses are written in two columns on p. 141; Sir Robert's book-plate takes up three-quarters of p. 142. This plate has been reproduced in the July number of the *Ex-Libris Journal* with an identification of most of its thirty-one different quarterings. Below the book-plate Sir Robert has written:—

En genus, En Proavos! sed quæ non fecimus ipsi
Vix ea nostra voco. Nostrum est quod fecimus ipsi.

Ro. N.
CARNEGIE JOHNSON.

THE COMING PUBLISHING SEASON.

MESSRS. CHATTO & WINDUS have in preparation a new novel by Sir Walter Besant, *The Fourth Generation*,—a new volume by Mark Twain, *The Man that corrupted Hadleyburg*, and other Stories and Sketches,—Philip Winwood, a sketch of the domestic history of an American captain in the War of Independence, embracing events that occurred between and during the years 1763 and 1786 in New York and London, by R. N. Stephens,—*As Luck would Have It*, by William Westall,—*The Bag of Diamonds and Three Bits of Paste*, by G. Manville Fenn,—*The Second Adam*, by M. P. Shiel, author of *'The Yellow Danger'*,—a new edition of *In a Cathedral City*, by Miss B. Thomas,—*A Missing Hero*, by Mrs. Alexander,—*The Blue Diamond*, by L. T. Meade,—a new boys' story by Clark Russell, entitled *The Pretty Polly*,—*Max Thornton: a Boy's Story of the War*, by Ernest Glanville,—*A Sugar Princess*, by Albert Ross,—a volume by Dick Donovan, called *The Adventures of Tyler Tatlock, Private Detective*,—and *The Strange Experience of Mr. Verschöyle*, by T. W. Speight (forming the *Gentleman's Annual* for 1900). Messrs. Chatto & Windus are also about to issue new editions of various novels,—a new edition of vol. v. of Justin McCarthy's *History of our Own Times*, from 1880 to the Diamond Jubilee,—and a second edition, with the addition of a dedicatory poem, of Mr. Swinburne's tragedy, *Rosamund, Queen of the Lombards*. During the autumn they will publish a new book by Mr. Heckethorn, entitled *London Memories: Social, Historical, and Topographical*. In addition they have in preparation *Bar, Stage, and Platform*, a volume of recollections, by Mr. Herman Merivale,—and also a new book by Sir Walter Besant, giving the history of East London (uniform with his other London books), with illustrations by Phil May, Mr. L. Raven Hill, and Mr. J. Pennell.

THE TRUTHFULNESS OF IRISH RECORDS.

Peebles, August 10, 1900.

IN the notice of the meeting of the Royal Archaeological Institute which appears in your last issue you mention a paper which was read by Dr. Joyce on 'The Truthfulness of Irish Records.' As these deal largely with the ancient history of the Scots, and this is a subject I have spent most of the leisure time of the last thirty years in investigating, perhaps I may be allowed to question some of Dr. Joyce's statements. The tests mentioned in your report as used for upholding the trustworthiness of the records are no tests at all. Any priest of a

* Vincit qui patitur.

hierarchy determined to deprive one people of all their ancient records and to adapt them to the history of another people could as easily supply his interpolations with the correct days on which eclipses of the sun or high tides occurred long ago as Dr. Joyce can do at the present time. The 'Annals of Ulster' and Tighernac's 'Annals' appear to me to be old Scots records copied after the eleventh century, when the Roman Catholic Church was beginning to usurp the place and power of the Culdee Church of Scotland; and the copyists interpolated them to support the mythical history of Britain and Ireland. Here is a better way of testing the truthfulness of the 'Annals of Ulster' and its companion.

Under the year 716 of Tighernac and 717 of Ulster it is recorded that Necton, the Pictish king, expelled the family of Iæ across the "Dorsum Britannicæ," supposed to mean the Grampian mountains. This record is sometimes connected with the conversion of the King of the Picts to Roman Catholicism, as told by Bede's copyist or interpolator (v. 21). The Saxon chroniclers Ethelwerd, Florence of Worcester, William of Malmesbury, and Roger of Wendover knew nothing about this conversion. As the latter professes to give a verbatim reprint of Bede's 'History,' and in all likelihood does so of the genuine work, it is not probable that Bede knew of Necton's or Naiton's conversion either.

Take also the previous year of the two Irish records already named, 715 or 716, where the conversion of the monks of Hii to Roman Catholicism is noticed. Dr. Reeves, in his edition of Adamnan's 'Life of St. Columba,' at p. 259, says it is remarkable that both the annals of Tighernac and Ulster agree in using the word Eo for the name of the island in connexion with this conversion, instead of Iæ or Ia, which they use at other times. A more than ordinary interest attaches to this record, because it is connected with the year of the eclipse, 664, referred to by Dr. Joyce. Father Egbert was the man who converted the monks of Hii; and the account of his doings in Bede begins in 664 (iii. 27). His subsequent acts are recorded in iv. 3, and v. 9 and 22. In the last of these chapters Bede's interpolator tells us that Egbert was glad that he had lived long enough to see Easter kept in Hii on a day on which it had never been held before there, and that was the day of his death in 729. One of the Saxon chroniclers, Florence of Worcester, and Henry of Huntingdon date the conversion in 715 or 716. But the most extraordinary thing about the life of this celebrated Englishman is the absence of all knowledge of it from the pages of William of Malmesbury and Roger of Wendover. Here again we find these two writers ignoring an important event in the history of the Roman Catholic Church. With their silence regarding the conversion of the monks of Hii and of the king of the Picts may be compared their clear and definite information about John the Scot. They both testify that he was highly esteemed by King Alfred. In contrast with this testimony we find the other early chroniclers, who give currency to the conversions and deal with the life of King Alfred, quite silent about John the Scot. The reason for this want of unanimity appears to be that William of Malmesbury and Roger of Wendover, though they contain some of the earliest fictitious history of the Scots, escaped the burden of giving publicity to the later versions of that history. Bede, Henry of Huntingdon, and Florence of Worcester, or rather their interpolators, did more than Malmesbury or Wendover to darken the annals of the ancient Church of Scotland, and the men who copied the annals of Tighernac and those of the province of Ulster from old Scots records followed the example of their English brethren.

It would be easy to multiply tests of this kind to the Irish records with a like result, but the

fear of occupying too much of your space deters me.

JAMES WATSON.

Literary Gossip.

MISS BROUGHTON's new story, 'Foes-in-Law,' is to begin in the next issue of the *Temple Bar Magazine*. A shorter story by Maarten Maartens will also, we understand, commence in the October number of the same magazine. It is to be entitled 'Jan Hunkum's Money.'

MESSRS. ARCHIBALD CONSTABLE & Co. will shortly publish a new edition of the 'Paston Letters,' in which the separate prefaces and introductions to the three volumes by Mr. Gairdner will be superseded by a general preface and a general introduction in a volume by itself. This prefatory volume will also contain a supplement, in which the Roydon Hall letters noticed at the end of vol. iii. will be printed from the original MSS., now in the British Museum, with a few other originals hitherto unedited. For the sake of the purchasers of former editions, this introductory and supplementary volume will be procurable by itself.

THE late Lord Russell of Killowen was not a man of letters in the large or the restricted sense of the term. His is one of the few illustrious names that appear in books of popular biographical notices with no entry of "publications." Yet a small book on the practice of the Court of Passage was produced by him early in his career, and in 1880 he collected into a volume 'New Views on Ireland,' the letters on the Land Question he had first published as a "Special Commissioner's" series of articles in the columns of the *Daily Telegraph*. Nine years later the same publishers (Messrs. Macmillan) produced in a formidable volume of over six hundred pages 'The Opening Speech for the Defence' delivered by Sir Charles Russell before the Parnell Commission. To magazines he was an occasional contributor, his happiest effort with his pen being, perhaps, the memorials of Lord Coleridge he published in the *North American Review*. All these compositions were probably dictated rather than written. At any rate, they all might have been. Similarly, with his private and public correspondence, the shorthand reporter—possibly what survived of the shorthand reporter in himself—was always in evidence.

A VOLUME from the pen of the late Mr. H. D. Traill is announced by Messrs. Archibald Constable as in the press. Under the title of 'England, Egypt, and the Sudan,' Mr. Traill has given a comprehensive résumé of the latter-day history of the country from the time of Mehemet Ali to the death of the Khalifa.

THE first part of Anthony Hope's new novel, 'Tristram of Blent,' will appear in the first number of the *Monthly Review* as a serial.

MESSRS. ARCHIBALD CONSTABLE & Co. will publish in the autumn a volume of sermons by Archdeacon Wilson under the title 'Things New and Old.' They are a selection from his sermons preached to an intelligent congregation in a Lancashire factory town. The title indicates that the volume is an attempt to show that the old

truths of revelation and of orthodox theology gain in force and freshness when presented in the light of the new truths which are being reached by scientific and historical methods.

ON Monday next Mr. Fisher Unwin will publish a unique book by Mr. Josiah Flynt, called 'Tramping with Tramps,' an account of the adventures of a scientific student who lived the life of a tramp in various countries that he might study the question of tramps and their relation to crime on its own ground and in its own peculiar conditions and environment. Russian, German, American, and English tramps were among those studied; and there is a chapter on the jargon of tramps and a glossary at the end of the book. Mr. Fisher Unwin will also publish at the end of the month Major Arthur Griffiths's 'Famous British Regiments.'

THE Council of the Scottish Text Society has undertaken to issue an edition of the greater MS. collections of Middle Scots poetry. It is intended to aid the literary and philological study of Middle Scots by the preparation of a careful and trustworthy text of these collections, which may in many cases take the place of the originals and be accessible for future reference and research. The editorial work will be confined to the production of a perfect text, and to the writing of a short prefatory note descriptive of each MS. The Council has arranged to begin with the Folio Maitland MS. in the Pepysian Library of Magdalene College, Cambridge, which will be reproduced in its entirety. After the completion of the Maitland text the Society will proceed with the publication of the Asloan MS., now preserved in the British Museum.

THE same enterprising body has appointed a special committee to prepare an index of all Scottish MSS. in British and continental collections—original texts, copies, translations, or recensions—of which the language is Early or Middle Scots, or Northern (when there is no evidence of composition by a Northern English writer). Preliminary arrangements are being made for obtaining systematic reports from a few public and private collections, but the committee will be glad to hear from any one who may be willing to aid them in the undertaking. Schedules have been prepared with a view to a certain uniformity in the reports from different quarters. Intending helpers will please communicate, in the first instance, with the general editor, care of Messrs. William Blackwood & Sons, 45, George Street, Edinburgh, or with Mr. G. Neilson, 34, Granby Terrace, Hillhead, Glasgow. Schedules may be obtained from the Society's publishers.

WE may add that a Miscellany Committee has been appointed for the preparation of occasional volumes of collections of shorter texts and miscellaneous pieces of philological interest.

THE Berlin Academy has announced its intention of issuing a complete edition of Wilhelm von Humboldt's works, including his correspondence. His descendants will contribute the MSS. preserved at Schloss Tegel, while the political portion will be furnished chiefly by the Berlin State

archives. All possessors of letters or manuscripts are urgently requested to assist in rendering the undertaking as complete as possible.

THE Berlin Academy has published a memorial volume of the celebration of its bicentenary, which took place last March. There are congratulatory addresses from about seventy universities, academies, and learned societies from all parts of Europe. There is none from either Oxford or Cambridge. The Royal Society of London, the Royal Irish Academy, and the Royal Society of Edinburgh are represented, but that is all the recognition which the Academy received from England. There are, however, the names of several scholars in England who were elected either as corresponding or as foreign members of the Academy. In the list of corresponding members we see the names of Mr. F. Kenyon, Prof. Mahaffy, Dr. Alexander S. Murray, Mr. F. Ll. Griffith, Prof. F. W. Maitland, and Sir John Sanderson. Among those who were raised to the rank of foreign members there are Lord Kelvin and the Right Hon. Prof. F. Max Müller, who had both been corresponding members for some time.

THE Crown has appointed Lord Davey, who presided over the London Statutory Commission, to be a member of the new University Senate. It seems that the University must enter on its teaching career without a fully constituted Faculty of Law, and the statutes provide that, in the absence of a Faculty, the Crown should nominate a legal member.

OF the four ordinary Crown nominations to the Senate, one is that of Mr. W. Pember Reeves, Agent-General for New Zealand, who will be specially useful as a spokesman of the colonial interests in the metropolitan university. The other Crown members are Sir J. Wolfe-Barry, Sir Henry Roscoe, and Mrs. Sidgwick.

A FURTHER illustration of the spread of extra-mural teaching, which is one of the most notable features of modern universities, is afforded by the Victoria University, which appears to take almost the whole of Lancashire and Yorkshire as its natural field. The Yorkshire College at Leeds is arranging to provide a course of lectures on law at Hull. Part of the lecturer's salary is furnished by the Yorkshire Board of Legal Studies.

MR. LLOYD MORGAN writes concerning the addition to the buildings of University College, Bristol, mentioned by us a fortnight ago:—

"May I be allowed to state that the large hall is primarily intended for lectures, addresses, and public meetings? Hitherto the opening address in each session has been delivered in a lecture theatre in no way connected with the college. In addition to the large hall, which will only incidentally be used for examinations, the new buildings contain a library, biological lecture-room, botanical laboratory, and other smaller rooms."

THE title of Dr. Conan Doyle's history of the war in South Africa is to be 'The Great Boer War.' The volume will contain some five hundred pages, and will include several maps. Messrs. Smith, Elder & Co. hope to publish the work at an early date.

MESSRS. SKEFFINGTON are bringing out a

new book by the Rev. E. H. Sugden entitled 'The Twentieth-Century Parson.' The scenes are laid in Bradford, and many well-known Bradford characters of a past generation are introduced into the story.

THE second edition of Mr. J. C. Kenworthy's book, 'The Anatomy of Misery,' with introduction by Count Tolstoy and a new preface, and an appendix of correspondence with Dr. Alf. Russel Wallace, will be issued in a week or two.

AMONG the Parliamentary Papers of the week are the Report of the Civil Service Commissioners (3½d.); Education (England and Wales), Return of Schools Warned (1d.); Endowed Charities, Return for the County of Durham (1s.); and the Accounts of the Royal University of Ireland (¾d.).

SCIENCE

Slavery as an Industrial System: Ethnological Researches. By Dr. H. J. Nieboer. (The Hague, Nijhoff.)

THIS remarkable work, written in excellent English by a Dutch scholar, and printed and published in Holland, with fewer misprints than we usually find in similar books published here, is a thorough investigation of one branch of a great and complicated question. It is restricted in its view to slavery as an industrial system, and in its scope to the collection of ethnological evidence of that system. Within these limits it is a complete monograph.

A precise definition of slavery is not easily to be framed. The word is often used, even by ethnographers, in an accommodated or metaphorical sense. Johnson defines a slave as "one mancipated to a master; not a freeman; a dependent." The first definition is not very illuminating, and the second and third are too wide. Cicero is more happy when he says, "Servitus est obedientia fracti animi et abjecti et arbitrio carentis suo." Others have found the test of slavery in the compulsion to labour.

Dr. Nieboer prefers to define slavery as the fact that one human being is the property or possession of another. He rejects the addition "and forced to work for him" as being necessarily implied in the statement that the slave "is his property." It is, however, only the power to compel a slave to work that is really implied, as he would still be a slave if the master maintained him in idleness.

The right and power exercised under many social systems by the husband and father over the wife and children, sometimes in a most cruel and arbitrary manner, are frequently spoken of as reducing them to a condition of slavery, and are hardly distinguishable, if at all, from rights of property in them. Dr. Nieboer meets this point by an amendment of his definition, and puts it that "slavery is the fact that one man is the property or possession of another beyond the limits of the family proper."

This is hardly satisfactory, as the word "family" includes slaves, and unless great value is attached to the word "proper," the relation of father and child is not inconsistent with that of master and slave. In

the case of Longfellow's 'Quadroon Girl,' the planter

Knew whose passions gave her life,
Whose blood ran in her veins,
But the voice of nature was too weak,
He took the glittering gold.

There is no surer incident of property than the right of transmission by sale. Dr. Nieboer holds, indeed, that slavery proper does not exist when there are none but female slaves. He distinguishes slavery from serfdom, as in serfdom the master has no right of property in the serf, but only a right to such tributes and services as the law allows him. By a process of exclusion he thus brings the subject within the limit proposed for its consideration as an industrial system.

In sifting the testimony of ethnographers as to the existence of slavery in particular countries, with the view of determining its geographical distribution, our author set himself a task of some difficulty. He had to ascertain the meaning the explorer attaches to the term, as well as to weigh the general trustworthiness of his testimony, and rather to depend upon the facts recorded than upon mere expressions of opinion as to whether slavery in any real sense exists.

He confined himself here to the phenomena of savage life, and by careful study of the authorities arrived at the following conclusions. In North America slavery exists along the Pacific coast from Behring Strait to the northern boundary of California, but beyond that district seems to be unknown. In Central and South America nine tribes scattered over the whole continent appear to have slaves, but as to eighteen others the evidence is negative; so that our present information is inconclusive. In Australia slavery is unknown. In Oceania it is only found in Tahiti, New Zealand, and the western part of New Guinea. In the Malay Archipelago it very frequently occurs, and also in the northern parts of India and the Indo-Chinese peninsula. In Central Asia and Siberia it appears to be unknown, except among the Kamtschadales. In the Caucasus the evidence is doubtful. In savage Africa slavery prevails.

The author proceeds to discuss the rationale of this: What are the kinds of tribes which have slaves and what those which have not? That is a question upon which there has been much vague theorizing. He seeks to solve it by the method introduced by Prof. Tylor in the paper read by him before the Anthropological Institute on the investigation of the development of institutions, which has been adopted by Dr. Steinmetz and other authorities. The results of this method of treatment are that out of eighty-three cases of hunting and fishing tribes, where the evidence as to slavery is clear, it is positive in eighteen and negative in sixty-five, indicating that hunting and fishing are unfavourable to the development of slavery, but at the same time refuting the theory that no people unacquainted with agriculture and cattle-breeding ever have slaves. Of the hunting tribes less than 10 per cent. have slaves, of the fishing tribes nearly 50 per cent. It is evident, therefore, that fishing is not so unfavourable as hunting to the existence of slavery. The cases where it exists appear to be those where food is abundant, and

industry, trade, and wealth are developed. This argument Dr. Nieboer works out with great fulness of detail, and arrives at the conclusion that, generally speaking, slavery can only exist where subsistence is easy to procure without the aid of capital.

Among pastoral tribes the cases of clear evidence are few, and positive and negative results are equally distributed. There is no ground, therefore, for the theory that the taming of animals necessarily leads to the taming of men. A detailed examination of the evidence leads to the same conclusion as before.

Among agricultural groups 133 cases of slaveholding and 86 of non-slaveholding are clearly established. Examining them in detail, it appears that the more agriculture is developed the more frequent slavery becomes. It prevails among commercial agricultural tribes in the ratio of thirty-three to three. From the evidence under this head the conclusion is derived that slavery, as an industrial system, is not likely to exist where subsistence depends on material resources which are present in limited quantity, *e.g.*, where there is no free land, all the land having been appropriated.

A masterly summary of the internal and external causes of the prevalence of slavery concludes the task which Dr. Nieboer imposed upon himself; but the great collection of ethnological detail which it has involved has brought under his notice the material which exists for investigation of other branches of this absorbing subject, and he submits, in the form of brief observations and inquiries, the outlines of research into the early history of slavery; the different ways in which people become slaves; the different ways in which people cease to be slaves; the treatment of slaves by their masters; the legal status of slaves; the attitude of public opinion towards slaves; the different kinds of slaves; slave labour; serfdom; the number of slaves; the happiness or unhappiness of slaves; the consequences of slavery; and the development of slavery. It may be hoped that some at least of these heads will be worked out by him in a subsequent publication. A list of more than 700 authorities shows the extent of research to which the present volume is indebted, and serves as a convenient bibliography.

If this book should not obtain a large circulation among English-speaking peoples, they will show themselves insensible to a graceful compliment offered them by a foreigner in writing it in English, and will deprive themselves of the pleasure of reading a well-written, well-reasoned, and most informing work.

Ancient and Modern Ships.—Part I. *Wooden Sailing Ships.* By George C. V. Holmes. (Chapman & Hall.)

THIS is one of the "Victoria and Albert Museum Science Handbooks," issued by the Board of Education, and is quite worthy of its author's reputation and position as secretary of the Institution of Naval Architects. As what it pretends to be—a popular account of shipbuilding from the earliest ages to the practical supersession of sailing ships by steamers—it is in all respects

excellent. Modern types of ships are described in a full and intelligent manner, including some of the best-known men-of-war of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, down to the great three-deckers, the large East Indiamen, and the celebrated clippers of forty to sixty years ago. This is unquestionably the best part of the book, for the author is here on sure ground, with plans and descriptions which have, at the worst, aimed at accuracy. Incidentally, he has also pointed out the influence which commercial legislation has exercised on naval architecture. Thus the monopoly of the East India Company, by preventing competition, prevented improvement. The trade with the West Indies, on the other hand, was

"the subject of free competition amongst ship-owners, and the natural result was the development of a class of vessel much better adapted to purely mercantile operations than were the ships owned or chartered by the East India Company.....The capacity for cargo of ships of this type was considerably in excess of their nominal tonnage, whereas in the case of the East Indiamen the reverse was the case. Also the proportion of crew to tonnage was one-half of what was found necessary in the latter type of vessel.....The West Indiamen were good boats for their time, both in sea-going qualities and in speed."

Similarly, the want of competition up to the middle of the century damped all attempts at improvement in this country, whilst the shipbuilders of the United States successively brought out the "cotton-ship," of vastly increased carrying capacity, the "faster and better-shaped type of sailing-packet," and finally the clippers which began in the early fifties to astonish the world by their extraordinary passages and phenomenal runs.

"In 1851 the *Flying Cloud*, one of Donald McKay's American clippers, ran 427 knots in twenty-four hours, in a voyage from New York to San Francisco. This performance was eclipsed by that of another vessel belonging to the same owner, the *Sovereign of the Seas*, which on one occasion averaged over eighteen miles an hour for twenty-four consecutive hours.....English shipowners were very slow to adopt these improvements, and it was not till the year 1850, after the abolition of the navigation laws, that our countrymen really bestirred themselves to produce sailing ships which should rival and even surpass those of the Americans. The legislation in question so affected the prospects of British shipping, that nothing but the closest attention to the qualities of vessels and to economy in their navigation could save our carrying trade from the effects of American competition."

Descriptions of ancient and mediæval ships are bound to be more or less unsatisfactory, for the simple reason that we have no trustworthy accounts. Mr. Holmes fairly states the difficulties of the problem of Greek or early Roman galleys, without making a vain attempt to solve it. The one useful contribution to the discussion which he does give is an appreciation of the evidence on which many wild theories have been based:—

"Quintus Curtius states that Alexander the Great built a fleet of seven-banked galleys on the Euphrates. Quintus Curtius is supposed to have lived five centuries after the time of Alexander, and therefore his account of these ships cannot be accepted without question. It is related by Diodorus that there were ships of

six and seven banks in the fleet of Demetrius Poliorcetes.....and that Antigonus, the father of Poliorcetes, had ships of eleven and twelve banks. Diodorus died about two and a-half centuries after this period. Pliny [about 400 years after it] increases the number of banks.....to twelve and fifteen. It is impossible to place any confidence in such statements. Theophrastus, a botanist.....a contemporary of Demetrius, mentions in his history of plants that the king built an eleven-banked ship in Cyprus. This is one of the very few contemporary records we possess of the construction of such ships. The question, however, arises, Can a botanist be accepted as an accurate witness in matters relating to shipbuilding?"

Another useful contribution is his ruthless demolition, from the naval architect's point of view, of the fable of "the forty-banker of Ptolemy Philopater." He examines the dimensions, the number of men, the length of the longest oars, and shows that "each man had a space of only about 130 ft. to live in, and that in the climate of Egypt," and that the longest oars could not reach the water by about 9 ft. And again:—

"If we consider the conditions of structural strength of the sides of a ship honey-combed with oar-ports and standing to the enormous height of 51 ft. 9 in. above the water-line, it is evident that in order to be secure, it would require to be supported by numerous tiers of transverse horizontal beams, similar to deck beams, running from side to side. The planes of these tiers would intersect the inboard portions of many of the tiers of oars, and consequently prevent these latter from being fitted at all."

Mr. Holmes expresses a hope—we might almost say, an opinion—"that, with the progress of research, more may be discovered concerning the earliest types of Greek vessels," and instances the finding, during the past year, of a vase attributed to the eighth century B.C. on which is a representation of a bireme. The illustration is reproduced here from the *Journal of Hellenic Studies*, where it is described by Dr. A. S. Murray; but notwithstanding the high authority on which it is called a bireme, we venture the opinion that the thing shown is meant for a unieme—the lines of oarsmen on different sides of the ship being shown, in faulty perspective, one above the other. Mr. Holmes says:—

"No attempt is made by the artist to show more than the rowers on one side, and, to avoid confusion, those on the two tiers have their oars on the opposite sides of the galley, and only one of the blades of the far side is shown."

Dr. Murray, whom Mr. Holmes follows, has in fact supposed the picture to be a broadside view, with the eye of the observer on approximately the same plane; it seems to us rather a "bird's-eye view," the eye being well above the level, and thus seeing the two lines of rowers distinct.

There is much in this fascinating little book on which we would willingly dwell, but the book itself must be referred to for the illustrations, which are frequently as important as the text, and necessary to its right understanding. As we conclude, we will point out that in the historical references there are some trifling inaccuracies, which it may be well to correct in future issues. Thus the Commerce de Marseille was not captured in 1792; and a naval architect ought not to repeat the misstatement that the Royal George "capsized."

ZOOLOGICAL LITERATURE.

The Natural History and Antiquities of Selborne, and A Garden Kalendar. By the Rev. Gilbert White, M.A. Edited by R. Bowdler Sharpe, LL.D., with an Introduction to the Garden Kalendar by the Very Rev. S. Reynolds Hole; and numerous Illustrations by J. G. Keulemans, Herbert Railton, and Edmund J. Sullivan. In 2 vols. Vol. I. (Freemantle.)—The title itself gives an idea of the amount of varied talent which has contributed to the production of this exquisite edition, the eightieth, or thereabouts, of White's immortal work. Of these, however, many have been mere reprints, and genuine merit is the attribute of only a few, among which the editions of Bennett, Jardine, Mr. J. E. Harting, and the late Prof. Thomas Bell stand pre-eminent. Bell, in addition to his well-known scientific ability, owned Gilbert White's house, "The Wakes," for more than half a century, and he had access to private family documents belonging to White's collateral descendants. It is needless to say more about his unrivalled edition, which was favourably noticed in the *Athenæum* for February 16th, 1878 (No. 2625); but the latest editor may always make his version the best, if he will go the right way to work, and certainly Dr. Sharpe seems to have neglected nothing to make this volume worthy of his reputation. The foot-notes to which his initials are appended indicate an amount of research which could only have proceeded from a sincere love of his subject; and during his frequent visits to Selborne he has actually managed to discover some interesting details which even Bell was not aware of or did not think worth chronicling. The text of the original edition has been carefully examined, and several variations to be found in other compilations have been corrected; while the letters to Pennant, now in the British Museum, have proved to contain many passages of great interest, and these have been restored to their proper places. In addition, there are two letters—xxixa. and xxxiia.—which seem to be quite new, while a part of xxxii. as it now stands is of considerable importance, and all three throw a clearer light than we hitherto possessed upon the nature of the collections formed by John White, Gilbert's brother, when stationed at Gibraltar. To the 'Garden Kalendar' Dean Hole has contributed an introduction, written in his pleasantest style; while as for the illustrations, they are numerous, and most of them are beautiful. The type is all that can be desired, and its clearness may lead some of the good people who talk glibly about White to read his productions, for, judging from the ignorance usually displayed about all except a few hackneyed extracts, we feel tolerably sure few, even among educated persons, have perused this classic. They are not necessarily blamable, inasmuch as the book may have been given as a school prize or forced upon their notice too early in life; for, as the editor justly observes, "It is only as one advances in years that the peace and restfulness of this most delightful of books impresses the mind." We look forward to the completion of the work with the 'Antiquities' and some further memorials of White's life, which Dr. Sharpe hopes to collect.

In *Bird-Land with Field-Glass and Camera*, by Oliver G. Pike (Fisher Unwin), is the unpretentious work of a good observer and a thorough naturalist. Some of his illustrations are rather indistinct, but others have been far more successful, though they are necessarily behind the best productions of the Messrs. Kearton or Mr. R. B. Lodge. Mr. Pike's experiences seem to have been in the neighbourhood of London, augmented by a trip to the Norfolk "broads," where he photographed the bearded tit and its nest. The letterpress is good, and altogether this is just the little book for a boy with an inclination for studying bird-life.

The Birds of my Parish, by Evelyn H. Pollard (Lane), is more suitable for quite young children, who may possibly enjoy the imaginary conversations of birds, and prattle about "Mr. Wiggly-worm" and "Mr. Buzz-gnat"; the rest is padding. Haynford, in East Anglia, is the parish, and the photogravure illustrations are pretty.

In *All about Dogs: a Book for Doggy People* (Lane), Mr. Charles Henry Lane gives us the result of his experiences for many years as breeder, exhibitor, and judge. The work contains eighty-seven illustrations of the most celebrated champions of the present time, drawn from life by Mr. R. H. Moore, and on the whole the cuts are good and spirited, though some of the dogs are unnecessarily ragged and angular. The points in competitions are set forth as becomes a practised judge; and in the chapter headed "Humours and Vagaries of the Show Rings" Mr. Lane shows that he can turn the flank of a difficulty rather neatly. The secretary of a great show had been impressing upon the author the high honour that he was receiving in having any of Her Majesty's dogs in his classes, and how desirable it was that all these animals should be in the prize list. Mr. Lane, as judge, said that they must stand solely on their merits, which were not remarkable, while there were many better dogs in the classes; but when the secretary stood aghast at this uncompromising reply, it was gently suggested that all the dogs of the same colour and type as those from the royal kennels should be formed into a separate class, and judged together; which was done, without showing any partiality! The anecdotes about dogs are largely compiled; the remarks on diseases and treatment are practical and brief.

There does not seem much call for Mr. Afalo's *Walk through the Zoological Gardens* (Sands & Co.). Surely a boy or girl who has a fondness for natural history can easily pick up from other books and from observation about as much information as Mr. Afalo supplies. Besides, he does not seem much of a zoologist, and in some points will lead his young friends astray if they trust him.

ASTRONOMICAL NOTES.

COMET b, 1900, will next week, according to Herr Möller's ephemeris, be passing through the northern part of the constellation Camelopardus, less than ten degrees from the North Pole. Its brightness is, however, now only about half what it was at the time of discovery, and decreasing. M. Guillaume, at Lyons, found it just visible to the naked eye on the 31st ult., when its brightness was equal to that of a star between the sixth and seventh magnitudes.

Not only the full moon but the cloudy skies interfered very much with the observation of the Perseid meteors last week. Mr. Denning calls attention in this month's number of *Knowledge* to a shower radiating from the constellation Draco, which was observed at Bristol in 1879, and is probably periodic about August 23rd. Other less-marked showers, he remarks, occur during the last ten days of this month.

Dr. Cohn contributes to No. 3655 of the *Astronomische Nachrichten* a valuable series of cometary observations made at the Königsberg Observatory during the year 1899.

Science Gossip.

MESSRS. ARCHIBALD CONSTABLE & Co. will shortly issue Mr. Stalling's account of his journey through Northern Siberia in search of Andrée. His route across the Taimyr Peninsula from the mouth of the Lena to the Yenisei led him through a hitherto unexplored region. He deals at considerable length with the ethnology of the native races, with Shamanism, and with Russian official methods. Both the exile system

and the Trans-Siberian Railway have a chapter to themselves, and the work is liberally illustrated. It is edited by Dr. Guillemard, of Cambridge, whose experiences of travel in Kamschatka have doubtless served to aid him in the task.

WE regret to learn that among the victims of the war in South Africa is to be counted Capt. M. S. Wellby, the author of 'Unknown Thibet,' which appeared a couple of years ago. Capt. Wellby had also done some good service as an explorer in Africa.

A LIFE of Mr. W. C. Oswell, who received the Gold Medal from the French Geographical Institution for his discovery of Lake Ngami, written by his son Mr. W. E. Oswell, and illustrated with many original drawings and photographs, will be published shortly by Mr. Heinemann.

ANOTHER book of travel, to appear this autumn, from the house of the same publisher, is the account of the Antarctic expedition of the Belgica, written by the only English-speaking member of her crew, Mr. Frederick A. Cook, who was surgeon and photographer of the expedition. It will be elaborately illustrated from photographs, and it also contains some coloured plates showing among other things the extraordinary colour and light effects observed.

FINE ARTS

Autobiography of Thomas Wilkinson Wallis, Sculptor in Wood. Illustrated. (Louth, Goulding & Son.)

A FEW hundred years hence some student of the social history of the nineteenth century will, perhaps, discover a copy of this book in the public library of his native city, and decide that it would be hard to find anywhere a more veracious, prosaic, and self-centred (we do not say egotistical) account of the doings, opinions, successes, and failures of a self-made man, who raised himself to a station of comfort and usefulness to others by sheer dint of perseverance and good sense.

The serious student we are imagining will, to begin with, discover that Mr. Wallis, who calls himself a sculptor in wood, was really not a sculptor at all, but simply a carver of game, flowers, birds, and foliage, whose artistic ideal was the closest imitation of nature, and who thought no artist equal to Grinling Gibbons. A Jack-of-all-trades, he has carved in the intervals of surveying, land measuring, sewer building, fern hunting, and inspecting (officially) all sorts of things and conditions of men. With no schooling except of the humblest kind, he has, by means of a native turn, further contrived to learn mathematics enough, at least, to enable him to become Borough Surveyor of Louth and to revise the Ordnance Survey of Lincolnshire; and after all these achievements, when nearly seventy years of work (he was born in 1821, and began work when a child) had gone by, he sat down under his own roof to discuss the proper spelling of his own name. His grandfather, a skipper of Hull, was either drowned or murdered by his crew in 1786, and he himself, the sickly son of a cabinet-maker and a milliner and dressmaker (who kept a little shop in Hull), went to a dame school, to a "superior establishment," where a good deal of fighting was done, and, finally, to an academy, which was still more superior. The family was unfortunate,

but his mother determined that, starve as she might, educated the boy should be. The result of this heroic mood of hers, a very honourable and noble result indeed, is before us. The Wallises were Independents, but our autobiographer early learnt to revolt against the crude Calvinism of the preacher at the "Tabernacle" in Sykes Street, Hull. When nine years old Mr. Wallis began life as a maker of bristles out of whalebone, but got no wages; he advanced to sixpence a day as an itinerant seller of coal; at ten he was an errand-boy; at eleven he became the driver of an old blind horse in a mill for grinding mustard, as to the compounding of which these pages contain "startling revelations." He was comparatively comfortable as a doctor's boy at 3s. a week, in which capacity he thoroughly mastered the topography of Hull, and learnt the names of the drugs on his master's shelves. His functions in a medical capacity terminated when he was fourteen, and Miss Lunn, his master's daughter, "presented me with a cambric pocket-handkerchief, she having worked in one corner the letters of my name."

Though the family was much pinched, it was determined our author should, as soon as possible, enter the world as an apprentice to a carver and gilder. The difficulty about a premium was solved by the boy being bound for seven years without wages, except at a later day when he worked overtime, and he says: "My master was a *bonâ-fide* Carver and Gilder, those so called were in nineteen cases out of twenty, only gilders." The master had had the advantage of some teaching from an Italian from Como, who a few years before had settled in Lincoln. It was owing to this teaching that Mr. Wallis learnt to confound the craft of the carver with that of a sculptor. Thanks to his diligence and a natural turn, he developed from an untaught boy who knew nothing to a skilful carver whose works were exact and delicate, highly finished, cleverly composed, and very like nature. If he had been properly taught and had not divided his energies in the way mentioned above, it is more than probable that his rare energy and sterling qualities would have ensured him a respectable place in the ranks of the sculptors proper.

With his apprenticeship his life began, but his conscientious and minute record of what he did and what befell him is curious, but at least half of it might as well, to use his own phrase, have been "consigned to oblivion." It is surprising how much work he did outside of his own proper duties—the miles he walked to and from his work during his early days might be counted by thousands, and for more than thirty years he, not being a meteorologist or a man of science at all, actually kept an unbroken record of barometer, thermometer, hygrometer, anemometer, &c. Yet his occupations did not blind him to the facts of the life about him, which was often brutal enough, although his sense of justice kept him from blaming the so-called upper classes for the violence indicated in such passages as the following:—

"The following day was the Hedon 'Little Sittings' [? Petty Sessions]. Many people assembled at Coates's—all drinking and

boisterous. I thought what a set of wild, wicked fellows these 'innocent villagers' were. Stead, one of my fellow-workmen [at Burton Constable], remarked to me, 'This is rural simplicity'—when we saw twenty or thirty of these 'poor, harmless' men fighting hand over head, like so many wild beasts set at liberty."

Mr. Wallis witnessed the end of the canal-making epoch, the growth of steam navigation, of railways, and the "penny postage." Those were the days of "Mechanics' Institutes," from which great things were expected, and he attended many lectures, and sometimes lectured himself. Wonderful were the subjects of all these discourses, which included 'Man as a Moral Agent,' 'Babylon,' and 'An Agreeable Carriage and Disposition.' Towards the end of his apprenticeship his master promised him constant employment, and added, "I shall have no one to depend upon but you." On the other hand, "Working Men's Associations" indicated the unrest of the time, and "the People's Charter" and the Repeal of the Corn Laws became household words. Mr. Wallis himself, notwithstanding his experiences at Hedon, was eager for Universal Suffrage, and wrote fifty-two foolscap pages, which found their way into print; but Henry Vincent, with others, was locked up, and he "began to see the folly of wasting so much time on politics" while he was an apprentice. By-and-by he heard "the celebrated B. R. Haydon" lecture, and devoted his attention to the fine arts. Always exact and painstaking, he gives many minute accounts balancing his income and expenditure, from the cost of his coats, boots, and physic to his "rates," but of "taxes" he seems to have been ignorant, though he had long before risen above the plane of the "workers." In due time, by dint of skill, self-control, eschewing politics, and minding his own health and business, Wallis did so well that he came to London, saw the Marble Arch, Westminster Abbey, St. Paul's, and the Adelaide Gallery, where he studied the "electric eel (*Gymnotus electricus*)," as he is careful to inform us. His next adventure—he was then twenty-one years old—was as a carver in a large factory at Leeds, of which he tells us, in a way which shows the value of his training and the sort of man he was, that

"going to work at Leeds, in a shop of carvers, for the first time, I felt nervous, being determined to sink or swim. My first work was to carve a deal cornice. I felt quite at home on this work, and completed it in a little over two days. All the carving was done by piece-work, the price settled by the foreman. He was puzzled how to settle the price for this work, as others in the shop would have spent a week on it. He fixed the price at 14s., and in future I was to regulate my time to the piece—i.e., I must work short time so as not to earn much more than the others, who averaged about 25s. a week. I found if I worked moderately I could make 35s. a week."

In a little while a sort of crisis occurred in Mr. Wallis's fortunes; he worked at Louth for a drunken master, and "I filled up my time by carving fancy articles; and a group of flowers, which, when finished, I exhibited in the shop window, seemed to astonish the natives." Out of that group came his fortunes, and a vista was opened to him of shops, work, wife, children, repu-

tation, places for his carvings at Manchester, Leeds, London, and Paris, lots of medals, cheers, and interviews with admirers, including Her Majesty and Prince Albert, Napoleon III. and the Empress (who, he thinks, was not then nearly so beautiful as she was said to be), Royal Academicians, wrathful rival carvers of London, Sir Henry Cole, Mr. Marwood, the late hangman (who seems to have been at once affable as a man and, in his own peculiar line, ingenious), Mr. Harry Hems, of Exeter (of whom one reads much in our contemporary the *Building News*, an able master in Mr. Wallis's line), and many more worthies. All this was in our author's capacity as a carver. Having no more worlds to conquer in that galaxy, the autobiographer became a rifle volunteer, musketry instructor, and student of the falling stars, a town councillor, a land surveyor, as before stated, an engineer and a sanitary prophet (it was before the days of the microbes), well-sinker, trigonometrician, and astronomer at large.

It is very much to Mr. Wallis's credit that, after such a life as he has described, although he quotes the words of the Preacher, he does not out of his own experience endorse them:—

"Then said I in my heart, As it happeneth to the Fool, so it happeneth even to me; and why was I then more wise? Then I said in my heart, that this also is vanity."

British Museum: a Guide to the Babylonian and Assyrian Antiquities. (Printed by Order of the Trustees.)—The rearrangement of the Museum galleries, and the opening of the new Babylonian Room in particular, have naturally made the issue of a new handbook advisable, and Dr. Budge may be congratulated on its prompt appearance. It begins with a very readable summary of the history of the Mesopotamian countries, wherein we are glad to see that the Pan-Semist heresy is avoided, and it is boldly stated that the Semites did not invade Babylonia until after the coming in of the Sumerians. On the vexed question of the origin of Sumerian civilization Dr. Budge and his assistant, Mr. King, the authors of the guide, are wisely silent, although they follow Prof. Hilprecht in suggesting that it may date as far back as 8000 B.C. Some of their statements as to less remote periods are in a different way up to date, as when they suggest that it was "probably a sudden attack of plague" which broke up Sennacherib's camp before Pelusium, in connexion with which they quote the well-known passage from Kings about the angel of the Lord smiting "an hundred fourscore and five thousand," although the context refers the event to the attack on Jerusalem. The dating is throughout moderate, and while no attempt is made to go back beyond Urukagina, King of Lagash in B.C. 4500, the reader is elsewhere warned that the eclipse of June 15th, B.C. 763, is the earliest date that can be absolutely fixed. A list of kings, plans of excavations, and a clear account of the cuneiform system of writing complete the didactic part of the book. Of the exhibits themselves some are, of course, familiar to every visitor to the Museum; but there are many which can now only be properly studied for the first time. Among these are the boundary-stones or landmarks engraved with figures of fantastic animals, among which are scattered crescents and discs. These last have caused some to regard them as showing the position of the stars at the time they were set up, but the alternative theory, that the figures represent the superhuman beings whom they were intended to conciliate, is at least as

probable, and the guide rightly mentions them both. The figures of demons, really hideous enough to have given, as some have it, a type to the later representations of Satan, are now all grouped together. So are the magic cups, of which it can now be seen that we possess a large collection. So are the so-called "mace-heads," though whether this is really their proper description the guide again wisely refuses to decide. The collection of cylinder seals, ranging from 3800 to 538 B.C., is also now well displayed, and derives great advantage from not being mixed up with other objects. Other things defy grouping, as, for instance, an octagonal piece of jade, terminating with a ram's head inlaid with precious stones, found in the temple of the Sun-god at Sippar. All the objects here mentioned are to be found in the New Room. Coming to the inscriptions, we find many which here receive detailed notice for the first time. Among these are the Maglu and Shurpu series of magical tablets which record curses constructed on the same theory as the wax figures of enemies used by our own ancestors. They have been translated by Profs. Tallqvist and Zimmern, but the works in which they appear are hardly accessible to the general public. Then there are many letters, of which we will mention one from a Court official asking for a doctor for a lady of the harem; and the famous prayer of Assurbanipal, whose library, from which most of the inscriptions come, does not appear from the tablets to have been made for any one but himself. The Creation and Deluge tablets are also here translated at sufficient length to render the general purport intelligible, as are those coming from Tell el-Amarna. Such things have an interest outside mere Assyriology, and the same thing may be said of the Assyrian hymns in the form of acrostics, and the legend of Etana, which some folk-lore will perhaps one day discover to be the original of the story of Sinbad the Sailor and the roc. The authorities have taken every care to make this part of our national collections both instructive and amusing to the general run of visitors, and we are sure that their wise policy will be justified by the result.

We welcome in *La Sculpture à Troyes et dans la Champagne Méridionale au XVI. Siècle* (Colin & Cie.) the most important work on the history of French sculpture which has appeared for some time. The authors—M. Raymond Koehlin and M. Marquet de Vasselot—have taken for special study that moment of transition when French art ceased to be animated by a national ideal and passed under Italian and classical influence. The district to which they have devoted years of exact research is perhaps the richest of all French provinces in monuments which illustrate the movement by which the whole of the sixteenth century was dominated; there is scarcely a village church in the country of which Troyes is the centre which cannot boast some work of interest as yet unknown even to the professional archaeologist. Little by little, M. Koehlin and his fellow-worker, M. Marquet de Vasselot, have succeeded in reconstituting and grouping methodically the outcome of the various "ateliers" which once flourished there, and names such as those of Jean Gailde, Jacques Bachot, Nicolas Haslin, and Jacques Juliot, as well as those, better known, of Dominique Florentin and François Gentil, will henceforth take their rightful place. The scientific value of the volume is enhanced by the variety and number of the illustrations, amongst which we notice the curious "retable de Lirey," now at South Kensington, which is said to be the only known truly characteristic example of a late survival of Burgundian elements, for although the monument itself is evidently of the earlier half of the sixteenth century, statuettes are worked in which have drawn inspiration from earlier work, such, for example, as the figures of the famous 'Puits de Moïse' at Dijon. No student of the

art of the French Renaissance can possibly afford to neglect this remarkable and comprehensive volume. It is a mine of valuable information not only as regards sculpture—which is its main subject—but as regards the painting, glass painting, and minor arts practised at that date in one of the greatest of the provincial schools of France.

M. MARIUS VACHON has given us a much-needed volume in *Puvis de Chavannes: un Maître de ce Temps* (Société d'Édition Artistique). He estimates with no more than justice the noble quality of the man and his work, and whilst indicating—for those who can read between the lines—certain limitations of his art, shows how deeply its character was affected by his sentimental life. This important part of the subject has been treated by M. Vachon with great and sympathetic delicacy, but it is in the extracts from the painter's letters to his friends and pupils, and in certain pages by the author, such as those on 'Le Naturalisme dans les Peintures du Panthéon,' that readers interested in questions somewhat out of the common will find the most valuable matter for consideration.

UNDER the title *Artistes et Amateurs* (Société d'Édition Artistique), M. Georges Lafenestre has grouped a series of studies greatly varied in quality and interest. That of 'Titien et les Princes de son Temps,' with which the volume opens, reminds us that we owe to M. Lafenestre a valuable monograph on the same subject; it is followed by a slighter paper on 'Van Dyck en France,' read at Antwerp on the occasion of last year's fêtes. To a review of M. Émile Michel's 'Rembrandt, sa Vie, son Œuvre, et son Temps,' succeeds an original and entertaining essay on Jean de la Fontaine and his relations with artists of the transition period, which carries us from the reign of Louis XIV. to the full activity of the eighteenth century. This paper and that on Théophile Gautier are the most likely to claim the attention of the general reader, but students will find much that is suggestive in the notes made by the writer on foreign schools of painting at the Exhibition of 1889, and on the 'Exposition des Cent Chefs-d'Œuvre,' and will be touched by the character of the notices devoted to M. Alphand, to the landscape painter Français, and to the Marquis de Chennevières.

ARCHITECTURAL LITERATURE.

The White Robe of Churches of the Eleventh Century: Pages from the Story of Gloucester Cathedral, by the Very Rev. H. D. M. Spence (Dent & Co.), is a series of studies in architectural history and ecclesiology pleasantly treated in a popular and elementary manner, and intended to explain the existence of such "mighty prayer-homes" as Gloucester Cathedral. The title of the book is taken from the well-known passage in Raoul Glaber's history, in which, speaking of the architectural activity of the early years of the eleventh century, he says the world seemed to wish to apparel itself in a white robe of churches. Like other writers who have exaggerated the importance of Raoul Glaber's testimony, Dean Spence thinks that the expectation of the Day of Judgment, prophesied for the year 1000, hindered the building of churches until the fatal year was passed. This view, however, can scarcely be maintained in the face of the evidence summarized by M. Anthyme Saint-Paul in his 'Histoire Monumentale de la France,' which proves that a large number of important architectural works were undertaken in the last twenty years of the tenth century. It is an exaggeration, too, to speak of Romanesque architecture as "the invention of the great eleventh-century revival," for the real beginnings of the Romanesque style can be traced much further back. Dean Spence accepts Viollet-le-Duc's over-estimate of the mighty architectural influence of Cluny, and his doubtful theory of the substitution of lay for monastic

influence in the middle of the twelfth century. Another error borrowed from Viollet-le-Duc is the idea that the earlier Gothic cathedrals of France were designed without transepts, which is true only of a few exceptional examples. In view of the fact that Gloucester is really the text of the book, it is very unfortunate that Dean Spence's views on the earlier history of his own cathedral should be so unsound. He attributes part of the crypt to Aldred, and suggests that some of its columns may belong to a still earlier school of builders. He speaks of the choir arcades as being earlier than Serlo, to whom he attributes the nave and north aisle. Putting aside the possibility of the re-use of old materials, it is quite certain that the crypt and choir of Gloucester belong to the church which was commenced by Serlo in 1089, and dedicated in 1100, and it is very unlikely that much of the nave had been erected when Serlo died in 1104. The statement that the Lady Chapel is a late sixteenth-century work is probably a slip of the pen. The book is illustrated by Mr. Waller's plan, and several views of Gloucester Cathedral; but these are outnumbered by illustrations of continental churches, including several reproduced from Corroyer and Viollet-le-Duc. In one of the latter the plans of Notre Dame, Paris, and Bourges appear with their titles reversed, and the scale of the plan of Notre Dame is about two-thirds of that of Bourges, which gives an erroneous idea of the relative scale of the two churches. Dean Spence speaks of "the lynx-eyed antiquarian," and he tells us that

"with the reawakened love for the architecture of the beautiful pre-Reformation churches and abbeys have arisen a group of distinguished men..... whose costly and careful work in these churches has for the most part been confined mainly to a strictly conservative restoration of what they found."

We only wish we could agree with him.

The Parish and Church of Godalming. By S. Welman. (Stock.)—This is not a parish history, as its title seems to imply; indeed, only a small part of the book is devoted to the parish. It is principally an architectural history of the church. Mr. Welman does not follow the bad example of so many writers of such books, who are content merely to label the different parts of the building with modern names, leaving their readers to discover how these parts came together. On the contrary, he traces the growth of the church in a most careful and painstaking manner, and illustrates the story with more or less conjectural views of the church as he thinks it appeared at the various stages of its history. He develops the church from a plan consisting of an aisleless oblong nave and a chancel almost square, which he thinks became the towered crossing of the later church. This was not a very common method of enlarging a church, but Mr. Welman clearly states and illustrates the evidence on which he relies, distinguishing between the facts and his deductions from them. A serious defect in his illustrations is that no scale is attached either to the plan or to most of the geometrical drawings—an unaccountable omission, considering that the book is the work of an architect. The account of the heraldry and monuments is not so well done, and appears to be simply copied from earlier writers. The book has no index.

Miss Troutbeck has written an excellent little handbook, accurate and sympathetic, to *Westminster Abbey* (Methuen & Co.). The size of the volume, its type and paper, are all that could be desired, and the writer has taken evident pains with her task. She ought not, however, to have listened to Sir W. Besant's argument about Thorney Island, and she ought to have spoken out about that impudent forgery, the north front of Sir G. Scott and Mr. Pearson. A few trifling slips should be corrected in a second edition of a volume that does Miss Troutbeck much credit. "Zeckary"

Macaulay is a misprint for Zachary, and "Ponthieu" for Ponthieu. The Christian name of Fletcher the dramatist was John, not Phineas. The famous Duke of Newcastle did not write several books on horsemanship, but only two. We might go on, but we have given hints enough.

Mr. H. Belloc has written a highly interesting volume on the history of Paris (Arnold). He does not profess to have made any discoveries or unearthed new documents, yet, as a rule, Englishmen know so little of old Paris that the book will be new to them, and Mr. Belloc writes easily and sympathetically, so that the book makes most agreeable and, indeed, fascinating reading. An extract or two will give a better idea of the volume than any amount of description:—

"In a word, it was still in the main a Gothic Paris that Henry IV. entered, when the 'poussée nationale,' the resultant of so many clashing forces, lifted him towards the throne. As he came into his capital through the new gate he saw indeed the splendid regularity of the great Medicean garden, and beyond it the purely Renaissance fancy of Catherine's Tuileries, but the rest of his triumph, passing though it did through the heart of the new quarter, met with but little of the classical spirit. It took him along a Rue St. Honoré that was still full of timbered, over-hanging houses and of steep gables; past the old nave and hall of the Jacobins; past the narrow lane that gave him a glimpse of the unfinished Louvre, and on to the tower of the corner by the Halles, where the mediæval desolation of the Innocents hid the one new thing of that quarter, the delicate fountain of Lescot and Goujon, standing in the corner of the market. But with such few examples here and there of the new buildings almost all his surroundings still belonged to the dead centuries. The narrow Rue de la Tableterie was as mediæval as a street could be. As he turned to the river he could see, above the old tiles of the roofs, and up the lanes of the Boucherie, the pure Gothic of the Tour St. Jacques. He passed under the vast cavern of the Châtelet—where the little ornament now a century old still showed its striking contrast against the walls of Louis VI.; went through the tunnel of the Rue St. Leufroy; crossed the river by that bridge of Notre Dame in which so little had changed since Giocondo, to hear his famous Mass in what was then, and remains now, the type of mediæval work—the Cathedral."

Another excellent passage deals with a later and less interesting period:—

"Mazarin, personal and ambitious in the case of the Institute, had in another place a more public effect upon the city. Studious in everything to copy his master, Richelieu, he turned, as Richelieu had turned, to the Louvre; and here one sees how much he fell below the standard that the first of the great cardinals had set. To compare his general work in Paris with that of Richelieu would be ridiculous—we owe to him no great rebuilding, nor any wide scheme; but it is remarkable how, even in the one case which left him free to develop his activity and to mark the capital with some memory of his ministry, he failed. Le Mercier had been Richelieu's man: he had laid out the great quadrilateral of the Palace, and had marked the ground-plan, which his successors would be bound to follow, but his spirit, the spirit which had copied with such due humility the details of Lescot and the character of the Early Renaissance, was not continued. The work upon the Louvre was resumed.....in 1652. At that time the western side of the square was the only part that was really finished. The eastern half of the southern wing, the whole of the northern, yet remained but half a story above the ground; the eastern wing was but traced. For nine years Le Mercier was able to continue them with ample funds, but he has left nothing of all that work for us to admire, save his western façade and part of the decorations of the southern wing.....The body of the Louvre is his, but it is hidden by the outer fronts which, on the southern, eastern, and northern sides of the Palace, mask or replace his elevations. Le Vau succeeded him. If he had not Le Mercier's talent of copying and continuing the Early Renaissance, he had at least ability and honesty. He completed a good river-front for the southern wing; he was about to finish the eastern side—which was to be the principal entry—in the same style as the west (with the domes and attic roofs that Lescot had originated), when the fate common to so many of those who worked for Louis XIV. overtook him. He was a man by nature little used to self-advertisement, eager at his work, absorbed, and having (in common with more than one of the leading men of that time) something of

the disgust at courts that inspired Molière's greatest comedy. The defeat of his harmonious scheme came precisely upon the matter of the eastern front, which was to have been its masterpiece and the key to the whole. There had already arisen that appetite for foreign ideals which is so ordinary a disease of luxury, it was hinted that the French architects—the men who, for all their inferiority, stood in the tradition of the national style of the Renaissance—were not great enough to suit the majesty of Louis. Poussin had indeed been appealed to. Perhaps his residence at Rome and his evident distaste for the new society of his countrymen qualified him, but he had excused himself after a half-promise, and was dead before the competition for the design was concluded. Bernini drew a fantastic thing of his own, which was begun, but luckily never finished (though it is to him we owe the monstrous proportion of the eastern halls of the Louvre), when a man, as French, after all, as any of the older architects, and certainly inferior to them, was chosen by a caprice to complete the façade."

Mr. Belloc's style, although effective, is not, as the reader has seen, impeccable. Can "atrophy" be used as an active verb?

THE FIRST EGYPTIAN DYNASTY.

ALLOW me to point out that not only two, but three of the kings are absolutely identified. The clay sealing of Den, which your reviewer (p. 191) objects to as being fragmentary, is not even named by me in the discussion of the kings ('Royal Tombs,' p. 5); the proof that Den=Setui is given by the ebony tablet there quoted. Three other tablets with the name Setui were also found in the tomb of King Den.

W. M. FLINDERS PETRIE.

BRASS CORN MEASURES.

Shrewsbury, August 13, 1900.

WITH reference to the remarks on vol. xxii. of the *Journal* of the Derbyshire Archaeological and Natural History Society in the *Athenæum* of August 4th, I beg to inform you that a bronze corn measure, belonging to Mr. H. Reginald Corbet, of Adderley, Market Drayton, was exhibited at the Loan Exhibition of Shropshire Antiquities held in Shrewsbury, May, 1898. The diameter is 19½ in. and inside 18½ in. It has the following in raised letters round the outside: "Drayton under Hales," then the royal arms, "D.H. 1670." The owner informed me that it was used by his ancestors, who were lords of the manor, when they held the Court Leet.

I think this information may interest you, and if you would care for a photograph of the measure I will try and get one.

HERBERT R. H. SOUTHAM, F.S.A.,
Hon. Sec. of the late Exhibition.

Five-3t Gossip.

THE family of Lord Russell of Killowen will be exceptionally rich in Sargent portraits. Of the two portraits of the late Lord Chief Justice exhibited in this year's Academy, the larger is the property of Lady Russell of Killowen, and the smaller that of the Hon. Charles Russell. Moreover, Mr. Sargent has just completed a portrait of Mrs. Charles Russell.

A SMALL Crivelli Madonna, presented to Stonyhurst College seventy years ago by the Lady Arundell of Wardour of that day—who picked it up in Rome for 5*l.*—has just been sold by the fortunate college for a large sum.

In describing last week the works which Mr. Watts has in hand, we should have said that the artist has made considerable progress with a life-size standing and erect statue of Tennyson, which is not only an excellent likeness of his friend, but highly expressive and poetic.

THE restoration of Bristol Cathedral, which has been in hand—if the entire rebuilding on new lines of a large portion which had been destroyed long ago can be called restoration—since Street's time, has greatly advanced of late, and externally, at least, approaches completion. The latest works now contemplated

comprise choir-screens, sedilia, and a throne for the bishop.

IN the *Bulletin Hispanique* for the first quarter of the present year M. Léonardon, who assisted M. Morel Fatio in preparing the volumes of 'Instructions aux Ambassadeurs de France en Espagne' which we reviewed last year, has printed and commented on a despatch addressed in August, 1653, by the Spanish Ambassador in London, Don Alonso de Cárdenas, to Don Luis de Haro, the Prime Minister of Philip IV. It was evidently sent through France, then at war with Spain, and intercepted at Bayonne. The subject is the famous pictures of Charles I., which the victorious Puritans were selling, and of which not only the Spanish king, but also his Prime Minister, were eager buyers. The writer begins by mentioning the purchase of "the two portraits from the hand of Raphael, one the portrait of Pope Clement VII. when he was Cardinal and two other personages, and the other a smaller picture by the same master of Our Lady, her Son, and St. John, of which your Excellency remarks that in the margin of the first report in which I spoke of this picture I said that it did not please many people and that it was not considered worth the price at which it was valued, and that now in my letter of the 16th of May I said that it was a jewel."

Don Alonso explains that when he first saw it it was hung high up, and was covered with dust, but now that he has examined it properly he has quite changed his opinion. He goes on to announce that he has purchased "the great picture by Raphael of Our Lady, her Son, St. John, and St. Anne." This is, M. Léonardon says, the famous work, the acquisition of which so delighted Philip IV. that he called it "la Perla." In a letter quoted by M. Léonardon Don Luis writes:—

"When his Majesty returned from the Escorial, he kept in his apartment the great Madonna of Raphael, from which he derived the greatest pleasure, and I can also say that it is admired by Velazquez and all who have seen it."

CÁRDENAS proceeds to mention four pictures by Correggio, two in oils and two in tempera. One of the oil pictures seems to have been secured by Mazarin, and now figures in the Louvre as the 'Sommeil d'Antiope.' The other seems to have gone to Spain, but apparently Velazquez and Angelo Nardi doubted its genuineness, and probably Don Luis kept it for himself. M. Léonardon seems disposed to identify it with the 'Mercury, Cupid, and Venus,' now in the National Gallery.

THE ambassador also mentions works by Giulio Romano and Mantegna. The latter is at the Prado, and a Parmigiano which Don Alonso mentions seems to be in the same gallery, and also a Raphael that a member of Parliament (*un parlamentario*) had bought, apparently on speculation, and was willing to sell to the Catholic king. This, M. Léonardon is inclined to think, was the repetition of the 'Madonna della Rosa,' now at Madrid.

MISS JANE HARRISON has been selected to hold the new—that is to say, the second—fellowship at Newnham College, Cambridge, and no doubt she will in time be put at the head of the Fitzwilliam Museum.

THE Report of the Director of the National Gallery of Ireland (price 1*d.*) was circulated on Saturday last. It is uneventful.

IT is rather a relief to learn from a report sent to us that the money for the rebuilding of the tower of Wrexham Church is coming in but slowly. Of course the architect declares he is not touching a stone unnecessarily, but he has been told how he can preserve the tower without rebuilding it, and yet he insists on a violent course. The only way to check such proceedings is to refuse to subscribe.

THE monument, a Celtic cross 17 ft. high, on a base 8 ft. high, which has been erected in the grounds of Robroyston House, commemorates William Wallace on the spot where, it is said,

the Scottish champion was betrayed. On the front of the cross are carved in relief a sword and the Scottish lion rampant. On the pedestal are the name Wallace, and the date M.D.CCCV.

MR. J. D. PAUL writes regarding the meeting of the British Archaeological Association at Leicester:—

"Dr. W. de G. Birch is mistaken in stating that the first mention of the 'burgesses' of Leicester occurs in the charter granted by King John. If he will refer to the Records of the Borough of Leicester, published under the authority of the Corporation, and admirably edited by Miss Bateson, he will find a charter granted to the 'burgesses' by 'Bossu,' the second earl, who died in 1188-9. Miss Bateson infers from the names of the witnesses that this charter was probably granted forty years before the accession of John. Mr. J. A. Gotch seems to have overlooked the papers of Thompson and Jackson on the castle at Kirby Muxloe. The 'brilliant inductions' by which he fixes the date of the building between 1456 and 1461 are unnecessary. The royal licence to Sir William Hastings to empark lands, and afterwards 'to build houses of lime and stone,' at Kirby and on his other manors is dated April, 1472, and doubtless the castle was built immediately afterwards. Mr. I. C. Gould's statement that Sir John Grey, the first husband of Elizabeth Woodville, was the son of the first Earl Ferrers is incorrect. He was the son of the first Baron Grey of Groby. The barony was conferred on Sir Edward Grey when the Ferrers title became extinct in 1445."

MÉDAILLES D'HONNEUR have been awarded to Sir L. Alma Tadema and Mr. W. Q. Orchardson for their paintings at the Paris Exhibition; Gold Medals to Sir George Reid, Messrs. G. Clausen, A. Stanhope Forbes, E. J. Gregory, J. H. Lorimer, and J. M. Swan; and Silver Medals to Lady Alma Tadema, Messrs. F. Bramley, F. Brangwyn, J. Brett, R. Brough, J. Crawhall, F. Dicksee, A. Hacker, C. N. Hemy, Colin Hunter, R. Jack, La Thangue, A. Parsons, B. Riviere, W. Rothenstein, Seymour Lucas, C. H. Shannon, J. J. Shannon, L. P. Smythe, S. J. Solomon, Marcus Stone, A. Chevallier Taylor, H. S. Tuke, E. A. Walton, E. A. Waterlow, and W. L. Wyllie. Bronze Medals have been given to Miss G. D. Hammond, Miss F. M. Reid, Messrs. R. W. Allan, E. Bundy, R. C. W. Bunney, J. Charlton, Hon. J. Collier, Walter Crane, L. Davis, J. C. Dollman, A. East, H. de T. Glazebrook, J. H. Henshall, T. B. Kennington, Yeend King, W. Langley, J. Lavery, W. Logsdail, G. D. Leslie, M. P. Lindner, R. Little, R. W. Macbeth, W. S. MacGeorge, R. McGregor, M. Menpes, R. Noble, W. Osborne, R. Peacock, J. M. Price, W. Rainey, J. R. Reid, H. G. Riviere, A. Roche, Byam Shaw, T. F. M. Sheard, T. Somerscales, and E. Stott. Honourable Mention has been bestowed on Mrs. Allingham, Mrs. E. Normand (Miss Henrietta Rae), Sir F. Powell, Messrs. W. D. Almond, J. Aumonier, J. H. Bacon, A. K. Brown, H. Cameron, D. Y. Cameron, J. E. Christie, H. J. Draper, J. Fulleylove, B. W. Evans, T. C. Gotch, T. Graham, G. Harcourt, E. Hayes, R. Harris (President of the Canadian Academy), G. S. Hunter, G. W. Joy, J. S. Knowles, M. Loudan, J. C. Michie, E. Normand, E. Parton, J. L. Pickering, B. Priestman, L. Raven-Hill, Adrian Stokes, H. Thomson, L. Thomson, A. W. Weedon, C. Wetherbee, T. B. Wigram, and C. W. Wyllie.

In Engraving and Lithography the Médaille d'Honneur has been awarded to Sir F. Seymour Haden, and Gold Medals to Messrs. D. Y. Cameron, A. H. Haig, W. Nicholson, and Frank Short (rappel); Silver Medals to Messrs. W. B. Gardner, F. Huth, C. O. Murray, C. J. Watson, and W. L. Wyllie; Bronze Medals to Messrs. W. Ball, H. S. Bridgewater, F. V. Burridge, G. P. Jacob-Hood, and M. Menpes; Honourable Mention to Miss C. M. Pott and Mr. W. Heydemann.

In Sculpture, Médailles d'Honneur have been bestowed on Messrs. T. Brock, G. Frampton, and H. Thornycroft; Gold Medals on Messrs. C. J. Allen, A. Drury, W. Goscombe John, A. C. Lucchesi, and J. M. Swan; Silver Medals

on Messrs. F. Bowcher, W. R. Cotton, H. C. Fehr, Herbert (Canada), F. L. Jenkins, E. R. Mullins (rappel), H. A. Pegram, and F. W. Pomeroy; Bronze Medals on Mrs. Bruce (Canada), Countess Gleichen, and Mr. A. Toft. Honourable Mention has been given to Miss Wallis (Canada), Messrs. G. Bayes, D. B. McGill, P. MacGillivray, and G. K. Mahatre (India).

In Architecture, Gold Medals have been awarded to Messrs. J. Belcher, T. E. Colcutt, W. Emerson, E. L. Lutyens, and Aston Webb; Silver Medals on Messrs. Austin & Paley, J. J. Burnett (rappel), W. D. Caroe, C. Clowes, H. Field, W. Leiper, E. J. May, E. W. Mountford, and L. Stokes; Bronze Medals on Messrs. B. Champneys, Lanchester, Stewart & Rickards, A. Mitchell, and A. B. Pite.

THANKS to the initiative of the German Emperor during his Oriental tour in 1898, when he visited the ruins of Baalbec, a series of excavations and researches will be undertaken upon the spot. The conduct of the work has been entrusted to Prof. Puchstein, of Freiburg, whose technical and archaeological experience in Syria and Asia Minor is familiar from his 'Reisen in Kleinasien' and his work in Pergamum, as well as in 'Die griechischen Tempel in Unter-Italien und Sicilien,' published in collaboration with Dr. Koldewey last year. It is interesting to remember that it was the work of Robert Wood, published in 1737 ('The Ruins of Balbec, otherwise Heliopolis in Coelosyria'), which was the occasion of Goethe's glowing eulogy upon the services rendered to classical culture by English travellers. "None of the other European nations," said he, "nowadays exhibit any such enthusiasm as the Britons do for the remains of classical antiquity; they spare neither cost nor pains in restoring them to us in their full splendour." We do not maintain our ancient reputation, unfortunately.

THE first meeting of the German Society for the Protection of Monuments will be held at Dresden on September 24th and the following days, in connexion with the general meeting of the German historical and antiquarian societies. The architect Bodo Ebhard of Charlottenburg will read a paper on the German castles.

MUSIC

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

Requiem for Soli, Chorus, and Orchestra. By Robert Schumann. Op. 148. (Novello & Co.)—In the year 1852 Schumann wrote a Mass (Op. 147) and the Requiem under notice, almost his sole settings of sacred words. Whether the composer, with his love of romantic poetry and his lack of early and severe training in polyphonic writing, would ever have produced a really great sacred work is doubtful; anyhow, he was in a critical state of health in 1852, and the music, though interesting and often characteristic, does not reveal Schumann at his strongest. The opening movement is calm and solemn, though not of deep feeling. The "Te decet" lacks breadth; there is something formal about it, as if the composer were trying to assume a style not congenial to him. The "Dies Iræ," again, fails to satisfy. The "Sanctus" is one of the best numbers. The first section may not be particularly impressive, but the fugal "Pleni sunt cœli" has life and power. In the "Agnus Dei," again, there are some noble thoughts, and yet the music plainly shows that the powers of the genius who wrote the music to 'Mantfred' and 'Faust' were on the wane.

The Pianist's A B C, Primer and Guide. By W. H. Webbe. (Forsyth Brothers.)—The author of this book published a few years ago some 'Jottings on Pianoforte Playing,' which proved him to be a thoughtful musician and

practical teacher. The "A B C" of the title of the work under notice will no doubt surprise many who read the synopsis of contents, for, in addition to subjects, such as scales, touch, technique, and the art of practising, which are indispensable to those who would become pianists, there are others, such as harmony, counterpoint, and composition, which would seem specially to concern composers; and then, again, there are chapters about books on music and musical history, which would certainly not appeal to the majority of players. Mr. Webbe, however, intends by the term "pianist" one who understands and feels what he is playing; and for this counterpoint, composition, and kindred subjects, also knowledge of the works and lives of composers, enabling performers to enter into the meaning and spirit of music of different periods, are quite as essential as finger exercises and the practising of scales. It may be that in his zeal to produce musicians as well as pianists Mr. Webbe has in some cases exceeded wise limits, but it is a fault in the right direction. On the other hand, he has done well to enlarge on certain subjects which he names, and which, as he states in the preface, are "dealt with in the most cursory manner in ordinary tutors."

The Pianist's Vade Mecum. By Prof. J. J. Hardeman. (Deacon & Co.)—This book deals merely with the rudiments of music—notes, clefs, rests, &c.—and things are explained for the most part in a clear, concise manner. The writer follows usual custom in speaking of a staff or stave of five lines upon which the notes are written; but would it not be better if children were taught from the beginning that the five-line stave, with a, r, or c clef, is only a part of a whole? This would properly connect bass and treble in the minds of children, and render the reading of music easier and more intelligent. The author does at length mention the "great stave" of eleven lines, formed by "placing an additional line between the two Staffs." We should, however, prefer to describe it as formed by replacing an omitted line between the two staves. We are glad to find the terms whole, half, quarter notes, &c., used in referring to time values. There are some excellent remarks on modulation, key, and embellishments. At the end there is a short, but useful dictionary of musical terms and signs.

A Course of Harmony. By Frederick Bridge, Mus.Doc., and Frank J. Sawyer, Mus.Doc. (Novello & Co.)—The design of the authors is to provide practical instruction "free from all philosophical or acoustical arguments," for which students will doubtless be duly thankful. Then, again, the wise, though not novel plan of providing melodies to be harmonized is adopted. And in chap. ii. we come across the following sensible remark:—

"Rules in harmony must not be regarded as absolute and arbitrary, but as generalizations to which, though true in the main, the experienced musician can find many exceptions."

To give an idea of the system of harmony taught in this volume it will suffice to quote the authors' statement that it is "mainly based on those of Goss and Macfarren." The exercises for harmonizing melodies or unfigured basses include many of interest; among the former there are folk-melodies, among the latter passages from Corelli, Purcell, Buxtehude, and Handel.

NEW MUSIC.

MESSRS. WEEKES & Co.'s recent publications include Nos. 27 and 28 of "An English Series of Original Songs," edited by J. R. Courtenay Gale and Charlton T. Speer. The former, entitled *Dream Thoughts*, by Fred Gostelow, is light and dainty; the latter, a setting of Shelley's poem *When Passion's Trance is Overcome*, by W. F. Winckworth, is sympathetic and expressive. The influence of Wagner is slightly felt in both

numbers—in the one by a phrase, in the other by harmonic colouring; yet the style of the music generally is not Wagnerish.—Of two songs by Walter Imboden, *Memories* and *Avowal*, which show thoughtful, refined writing, we prefer the first as being more spontaneous.—*Dolly Dear*, of which the quaint words are anonymous, music by Robert C. L. Clarke, though unpretentious, shows taste, and it has what so many songs lack, rhythmic variety.—*When Erin Wakes*, words by W. Percy French, music by W. Houston Collison, Mus.Doc., is a broad, spirited song. The rhythm and in part the opening notes of the melody recall—and possibly with intention—'The Minstrel Boy.'—*Berceuse*, poésie de E. H., musique de Lance Smith, is quiet and expressive, yet not particularly striking. There is a free and moderately good English translation of the poem.—In *Sweet Lovers love the Spring* Harold Jenner sets Shakespeare's poem to light, tripping strains; the music has, moreover, a quaint and thoroughly pleasing flavour.

Evening, a short pastoral idyl for contralto solo, chorus, and orchestra, poem by the late Canon Bell, music by Frederick Iliffe, Mus.Doc., is clever and effective, and a few orchestral indications in the vocal score indicate refined and expressive colouring. The writing for the voices is smooth and attractive. Choral societies will do well to take note of this little work, which is dedicated "To my friends of the Cheltenham Festival Society and their conductor, J. A. Matthews, Esq."—*Behold the Heaven*, an anthem for harvest and other festival occasions, by Geoffrey C. E. Ryley, Mus.Bac., is an excellent composition. The writing shows skill, and yet there is nothing forced or extravagant; the music, moreover, has freshness and charm; the *alla pastorale* middle section for tenor solo and soprano voices in unison is of soft, soothing character; the middle section, however, is not quite up to the level of the rest of the music.

A great deal of the pianoforte music of the present day is of light and often flimsy character; a large proportion of it, in fact, has no stamina, and will soon wither away. Of the better kind of *salon* pieces we may name a *Gavotte* and *Minuet*, by Joseph Spawforth, short, quaint, and simple; a *Viola Valse* and *Souvenir d'Avignon*, *Bourrée*, both by Arthur Somervell, and both tasteful and taking, the first, however, displaying the greater individuality; *Con Imitazione*, *Preambulo*, by Tobias Matthey, a peculiar piece, somewhat artificial, somewhat extravagant, but distinctly clever; and a *Barcarolle*, by Frank Dengrove, melodious, though by no means strong as regards invention.

Of music for violin and pianoforte we have *L'Ariette* and *La Valse*, two graceful little pieces by Albert J. James for beginners; and a *Prelude* and *Rondo*, by Donald Heins, showy and, in its way, pleasing. The pianoforte part is a transcription from the original orchestral score, in which form colour may lend additional interest to the music.

Musical Gossip.

DR. GEORGE ROBINSON SINCLAIR, the able organist of Hereford Cathedral since 1889, and conductor of the forthcoming festival in that city, has been appointed conductor of the Festival Choral Society, Birmingham, in place of the late Dr. Swinnerton Heap.

Le Ménestrel of August 12th states that an illustrated catalogue of the collection of autographs of Herr Fritz Donebauer at Prague has just been published. Among the letters there is one written by Mozart in 1790 to his kind friend and benefactor, Michael Puchberg, asking him—and not for the first time—for pecuniary help, however small. Across the letter Puchberg has made a note to the effect that he had sent

ten florins to the composer. As Liszt assisted Wagner, so Puchberg frequently helped Mozart. In 1790 the great composer had acquired fame, but, possibly through his own fault, not fortune; and so it remained down to his dying day.

Le Ménestrel of August 12th also gives interesting details respecting Signor Arrigo Boito's 'Nerone,' which, it is said, will be produced at Milan during the season 1901-2. This work, supposed to be the composer's *opus magnum*, occupied much of his attention between the years 1868 and 1875, and from time to time reports of its intended production have been circulated, but afterwards denied. Now, however, there really seems a chance of hearing it. Signor Tamagno is announced to appear in the title rôle.

The fourteenth anniversary of the death of Franz Liszt was duly commemorated at Weimar by MM. Busoni and Da Motta by a programme of Liszt music, of which the most important items were Beethoven's Ninth and Liszt's 'Faust' Symphony, both arranged by Liszt for two pianofortes.

SIGNOR MASCAgni has been interviewed by one of the editors of *La Tribuna* with regard to his new opera 'Le Maschere.' The composer announced that his new work would be produced on January 17th simultaneously at Rome, Milan, and Venice.

THE 'Ring' tetralogy will be given twice at the Bayreuth Festival of 1901, 'Parsifal' seven times, and 'The Flying Dutchman' twice. Herr Siegfried Wagner will assume the general direction of the performances, some of which he will conduct.

A RUSSIAN translation of Dr. Hugo's 'Musiklexikon' by M. Julius Engel, musical critic of the *Russkaya Wjedomosti*, will shortly be published by P. Jurgenson, of Moscow.

BARTHOLOMÆUS SENFF, the well-known Leipzig publisher, died recently at the ripe age of eighty-five. He founded his business in 1847, and published many works by Schumann, Liszt, Brahms, Robert Franz, &c., and especially Anton Rubinstein, with whom he was on intimate terms. He established the *Signale für die Musikalische Welt* on January 1st, 1843, a fortnight before the opening of the Leipzig Conservatorium under Mendelssohn's direction. This paper Senff conducted down to the last with skill and tact.

PERFORMANCES NEXT WEEK.
SAT. Promenade Concert, 8, Queen's Hall.

DRAMA

RECENT PLAYS.

Nebo, the Merchant of Susa: a Drama in Three Acts. By Aug. J. Ferreira. (Greening & Co.)—Mr. Ferreira's play deals with a supposed episode in the history of Nineveh under Assurbanipal, a monarch with whose reign (B.C. 668-626) the eponymous Assyrian canon ends. It opens upon the triumph of the king after the defeat of Tirkhakah and the practical destruction of Susa. Among the Elamite captives are two sisters, Belina and Zikha, whom their beauty commends to the admiration of Assurbanipal. With a view to the protection of these, Nebo, a wealthy merchant of Susa, has entered Nineveh in disguise. By his cunning and a liberal employment of his gold he obtains such a knowledge of palace intrigues as enables him to arrange with Gyges, an officer of the king, for their delivery. The scheme is but partly successful. An invasion of the Elamites serves, however, to secure their safety. Nineveh is captured, the king and his officers are slain, and the maidens are reunited to their father, who has long been a prisoner. It is in or near the period dealt with that the final conquest of Nineveh took place,

the action having, accordingly, a certain quasi-historical basis. The incidents are, however, wholly fictitious. A study of Assyrian records has enabled Mr. Ferreira to give the whole what may be accepted as local colour. Over all ceremonies presides the goddess Ishtar, and the various characters swear by other Assyrian deities. The erudition is not, however, easily worn, a feeling of stiffness is conveyed, and the language gives a similar impression. It is not—except in a few lyrics, which are inoffensive, but lacking in inspiration—in verse, but falls into a species of cadence. The very opening phrase, "Sit we here awhile," would be better "Sit here awhile," and a similar feeling is frequently conveyed. 'Nebo' has neither poetry nor dramatic grip. It is respectable, however, and shows a familiarity with Assyrian history which is not widely diffused. Appealing as it does to a general public, it would be the better for some such slight account of the environment of the action as we have supplied. It is without any form of introduction beyond an admiring dedication "to Clement Scott, Poet, Playwright, and Critic."

The Princess: Play in Two Acts. Dramatized by L. Rossi from Lord Tennyson's Poem. (Dent & Co.)—This booklet calls for no criticism. It is an attempt to give in dramatic form such portions of Tennyson's poem as, aiming at nothing beyond the mildest sentiment, can be recited in schools. For that purpose it is, we dare say, perfectly fitted. Those who still hold to the original will purse the lip when the adapter claims credit for having "handled it with reverence and faithfulness to the spirit of the author." No easy task was, however, essayed, and it is possible, if there was any need to do this thing at all, it could not have been done better. But was there? The volume, which is prettily got up, is illustrated by a view of the palatial Holloway College, Egham, at which the play was first presented.

The Night. By John White-Rodyng. (Smithers & Co.)—To "My dear De Castro" as "a pioneer in the realms of art and imagination" and one not easily frightened with "The symbol, the symbol," Mr. White-Rodyng dedicates a book which is wholly symbolic. It consists of some half dozen plays in one act and a solitary play in two acts, none of which would take longer in exposition than eight or ten minutes, and all of which deal with night fears, spectres, or imaginings. In search of sense or significance we have twice read them, and we find not a glimmer of either. The plays, indeed, as is not seldom the case with symbolists, depend largely upon stage directions, the extravagance of which can scarcely be conceived. Fancy the stage manager who shall fulfil a direction such as "There is a great silence, broken by a faint sound as of tears falling in the wind"! And fancy a modern actor entrusted with a soliloquy such as follows:—

"Return, to those that lie in wait; to be a feast for their eyes and laughter for their lips; to view once more the hooded sneers that coil and venom in the busy light; to stand bewildered in a crowd of apes, fling back the chatter of their idle lips, mad, mad, mad to their noonday sense, and all without a word," &c.!

The opening speech of 'The Night-Walker, a Play of Voices,' is as follows:—

"WOMAN'S VOICE (*excited and suppressed*). A cat creeps in the night. He called me a cat, and I have taken him at his word. A bad name is a convenient peg for my husband to hang his lectures upon. Now while he sleeps I have crept out into the night like a cat, softly, noiselessly, over the brook and through the dark wood and into the roadway to take my pleasures like a cat."

To this marvellous statement we will only add that the owner of the voice had better have stayed at home in bed with her husband, since the only reward of this search after feline and nocturnal raptures is to have her throat nibbled and the blood sucked by the night-walker,

otherwise the toad of darkness. The book has a frontispiece in photogravure by Laurence Housman. It is prettily got up, but disfigured by the publishers on the half-title in a fashion that renders it unfit for a place on the shelves.

Cravenpark: a Play in Four Acts. By Bryan Templemore. (Richmond, Hiscoke & Son.)—As a triumph of ineptitude this play may be commended to the perusal of the searcher after literary curiosities. He who reads it will at least know that nothing in drama is likely again to astound him. Plot, characters, situations, and language are alike in their line indescribable and unsurpassable. The two central characters are the Earl and Countess of Mannersfield, the hero is their son, who is variously known as Johnny Cravenpark and Bushfire, the poet laureate. For some reason the Countess allows the youth to be regarded as the son of Lord Farrelford, and places him secretly out with a certain Mrs. Cravenpark, whose name he assumes. The youth, proving uncontrollable, is brought by the old woman to see his putative father, Lord Farrelford. His first actions on entering the room are to smash an orange in the middle of a "fine" Rembrandt picture, and to address his lordship as "old cock'lorum." He then betrays a lisp, becomes a journalist, and develops into poet laureate. His first occasional poem, delivered at the house of a nobleman, who receives him as

Noble genius, master of thought and rhyme,
is as follows:—

If 'twere not for your fingerth
I'm inclined to suppothe
The germ that here lingerth
In the depth of your nothe,
Would cause a hythteria
Ath time roll'd along,
Through incereathing bacteria,
To a marvellouth throng.
What then would enthuze
If the creatures all thir'd?
And the nothe you ne'er blew
Through handkerchief depriv'd?
Why the nothtrills would clothe
From the prethure and strife
Of the rowth upon rowth
Who would fight for their life.
Your time would then finish,
I must further 'thuppothe,
Unleth, with those fingerth
And many hard blowth,
The numbers got thinnith
That block'd up your nothe.

For this inspired composition his mother, who fails to recognize him, crowns him with laurel, and says:

His brain may be a twig from Homer's tree.

Not a whit more extravagant than other portions of the play is what we have quoted. Addressing her husband, the Countess of Mannersfield says:—

"Your shafts of jealous rage scarce quit your armoury, than in their heated bloom they spread and perfume an impervious goal that shouts with scorn a curs'd defiance."

We could quote innumerable passages of kindred absurdity, but no selection of these could convey an idea of the bewilderment produced by the play as a whole. We feel bound, in self-defence, to say that there is no hint in the tragedy, for such in a sense it is, of any aim at parody or burlesque—the play is grimly serious.

Dramatic Gossip.

MR. JUSTIN H. MCCARTHY is writing for Mr. E. H. Sothern a play on the subject of François Villon, poet and thief. We have an idea that the author of the 'Repuës Franches' has been contemplated by Sir H. Irving as a possible subject of a drama.

We know not if the speech in the House of Commons of Mr. Samuel Smith, which has been printed and widely circulated, has stirred the censure to activity. It is certain that after the refusal of a licence for a play on the subject of Pilate a second play with the suggestive title of 'The Women of London' has also, in its present state, been rejected.

THE run at the Gaiety of 'The Messenger Boy' will, according to present arrangements, be resumed on the 25th inst. So much at the mercy of atmospheric conditions are managers, that every announcement of the kind has to be made with reservations for conceivable contingencies. The same date is at present fixed for the reopening of the Strand with 'In the Soup.'

MR. KESTER's play on the subject of Nell Gwynne, in which Miss Julia Neilson will soon appear, is not wholly a novelty, having been given, presumably in a somewhat different form, some five or six years ago in the United States.

MR. HENRY HAMILTON and Mr. Seymour Hicks have in preparation a play entitled 'Mistress Jean,' the action of which is laid in the time of Charles II. Miss Ellaline Terriss will play the heroine, a convent-bred girl thrust unpreparedly into the temptations of the Stuart Court.

MR. GEORGE GROSSMITH will reappear during the autumn in a piece by his son, to which Mr. Walter Rubens has supplied music. Miss Letty Lind, Miss Roze, Mr. Frank Wyatt, and Mr. Grossmith, jun., will be included in the cast.

A NEW play by Mr. H. V. Esmond, entitled 'The Wilderness,' is among the novelties secured by Mr. C. Frohman.

AFTER the success of 'Lady Huntsworth's Experiment,' it is not surprising to hear that the next novelty at the Criterion, whenever such may be required, will consist of a new comedy by Mr. R. C. Carton, to be produced under the management of Mr. Wyndham and Mr. Bourchier.

MR. HENRY ARTHUR JONES will make amends for a long silence by presenting during the approaching season two novelties, one at the Duke of York's and one at Wyndham's Theatre.

AFTER the termination at the Haymarket of the run of 'The School for Scandal' and the revival of 'Masks and Faces,' Capt. Marshall's long-promised play will be given.

MR. W. W. GREG writes:—

"May I be allowed a few words regarding Robert Cox's 'Actæon and Diana,' mentioned in your notice of the McKee Library last week? The first edition, printed for the use of the Author Robert Cox, is undated, but as the Thomason copy in the British Museum is inscribed '7ber 1st' (1656) there can be little doubt when it was printed, especially since, as you point out, the printer only began business about that date, and consequently Cox cannot have died in 1648. The sheets were reissued the same year with additions and a new title-page (dated), on which one at least of the droles contained in the volume is stated to have been acted at the Red Bull, which, of course, was closed in 1642. Mr. Fleay, however, does not mention Cox either among the writers or actors before that date. Lowndes's entry is misleading, but 1566 is an obvious misprint for 1656. The piece was not included in my list of plays because it is rather of the nature of an interlude or masque, a list of which I hope to bring out shortly."

'THE SECRET OF THE QUESTION' is the title chosen for the new drama by Mr. Arthur Pater-son to be produced next month by Mr. Charles Cartwright. As this play deals with Cromwell, it cannot possibly, as its title suggests, have anything to do with the Inquisition.

MR. ROBERT TABER is, it is said, seeking a West-End theatre at which to resume his experiments in London management.

MESSRS. FARRINGTON and CANBY will take possession of Terry's Theatre from October to December, with a view to the production of American pieces.

'THE PROMISE' is the title temporarily bestowed upon the new drama of Mr. Cecil Raleigh with which Drury Lane will reopen. It is understood that before production the name will be changed.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—E. M. G.—T. N.—W. R.—J. W.—received.

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